

A SOCIOLOGICAL
STUDY
OF
CLARK COUNTY, OHIO

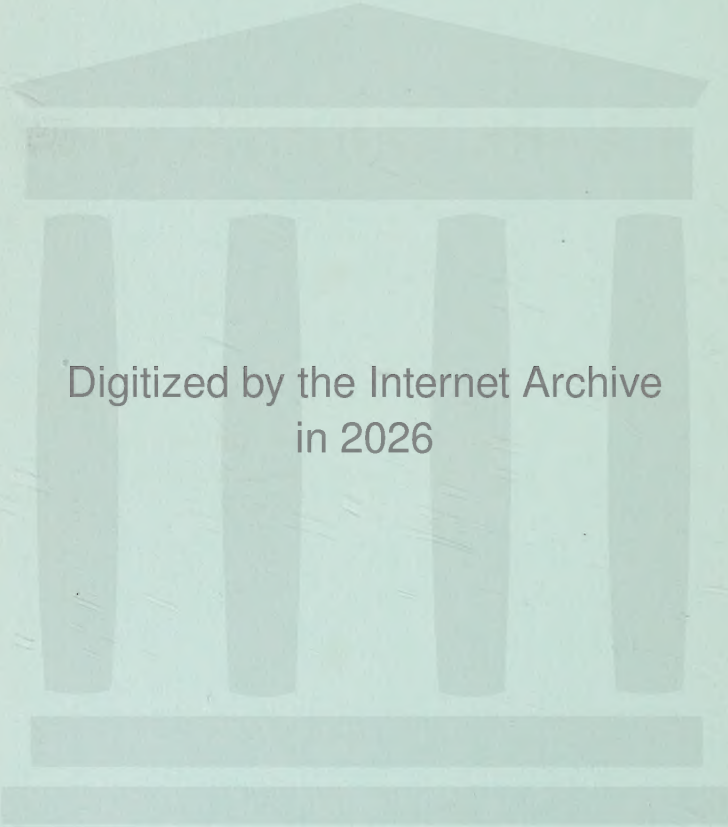


SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, IN
THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



BY
EDWIN SMITH TODD

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P R E F A C E

The materials for the preparation of this study are few in number and fragmentary.

For the subject matter of Part I, the writer has used the following sources: "A Sketch of the City of Springfield," by the town librarian, R. C. Woodward. It was published about thirty years ago and is very short and fragmentary. "A History of Clark County" (1880). This volume consists chiefly of biographical sketches. "The Centennial of Springfield," 1901. This volume, edited by Prof. B. F. Prince, is made up of reports and papers given on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the founding of Springfield. The chief sources of information have been the files of the local newspapers dating back to 1820, and personal interviews with leading citizens.

The material for Part II has been obtained from personal observations, city and county records, and United States Census Reports.

This particular county has been chosen as a subject for study not only for its sake alone, but also because it is typical of the whole Miami Valley; and whatever may be said of existing physical and social conditions in Clark County may be as well applied to the whole of the region drained by the Great and Little Miami Rivers.

PART I. HISTORY

CHAPTER 1. PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Miami Valley is situated in the southwestern part of Ohio, and is formed by the courses of the Great and Little Miami Rivers; the one to the west of the valley emptying into the Ohio near the Indiana boundary line; the other flowing into the Ohio at Cincinnati. The valley includes the present cities of Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Xenia, Springfield, Troy, Urbana and Bellefontaine. Clark County is situated in the northwestern portion of this, one of the richest agricultural regions in the world.

The county is situated in latitude 39 deg., 50 min., N., and longitude 6 deg. 45 min., W. (of Washington). The county is twenty-nine miles long, east and west, and seventeen miles wide, north and south, and contains 412 square miles. The northern and western boundary lines are straight and regular, coinciding with township and section lines; the eastern boundary is a straight line bearing several degrees east of north; the southern boundary is broken and irregular.

The geological history of Ohio reaches back to the lower Silurian age. The western portion of the county is formed by the blue limestone of the Cincinnati group. A very narrow strip of Clinton rock separates the Cincinnati group from the Niagara group, which occupies the greater part of the county. The Niagara group belongs to the upper Silurian system and consists mainly of limestone. This group is rich in fossiliferous remains.

The stone found in the region is called "Springfield Stone," and is a rich magnesian-carbonate, containing approximately fifty per cent. of carbonate of lime and forty per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. The prevailing color is light drab; the drab stone is almost all durable building stone. The Springfield lime is the standard of excellence as a finishing lime in the Cincinnati market, and finds its way as far as New Orleans. There are extensive quarries and limekilns about Springfield.

For the most part the rocky floor of the county is covered with deposits of drift often seventy-five to one hundred feet in depth. The present surface of the county is quite irregular; the

highest land is in the eastern portion, and is from 1,025 to 1,050 feet above tide water; the lowest land is in the southwestern portion, about 360 feet above tide water.

The great valleys of the rivers and creeks of the county are evidences of once great streams. Almost all of the streams have springs in the drift deposits; they flow for awhile (many of them through their whole extent) in the broad and shallow valleys they have wrought in the surface accumulations of clay and gravel.

The present topography of the region is due to the erosive agencies of these streams, some portions being worn and chiseled to a great degree. The chief streams are Mad River, Donnels, and Honey Creeks; and the north and east branches of the little Miami, the two forks uniting near the south central border of the county to form the main stream.

Mad River enters the county near the center of the northern boundary line, flows in a southwesterly direction and leaves the county near the southwest corner. The borders of the upper course of the stream are rendered swampy by accumulations of vegetable matter. To this fact is due the permanence of the stream. Near Springfield and to the southwest, the stream flows through cliff limestone varying in height from forty to fifty feet; the present river, however, occupies only a very small portion of the intervals between the cliffs for its channel, but uses most of it for a flood plain in its higher stages. The stream varies in depth from four to twenty feet. The permanence of the stream, together with its rapid fall, renders it the most valuable mill stream in the western part of the state. The tributaries of Mad River form a network of streams over the greater part of the county. Two of them, Donnels and Lagonda (Buck) Creeks, have also wrought out picturesque valleys in the cliff limestone, the most pleasing portion of which forms the entrance to Springfield's beautiful Ferncliff Cemetery.

The branches of the Little Miami flow southward through the eastern part of the county. With the exception of Mad River, the streams of the county are at present uncertain in depth and volume, on account of the cutting away of forest areas and especially to the great amount of artificial drainage. The streams were formerly of much greater volume and were utilized for mill

purposes; but while the streams are small, the valleys are broad, often being a mile and a half in breadth.

The drift formation is by far the most important geological division of the county. The drift furnishes all of the various soils. As a result of the first glacial epoch the floor of the county was covered with a tough blue clay, which was finally converted into soil. In the following epoch of subsidence, the materials of the surface were assorted into beds of sand, clay, and gravel; these beds of clay, sand, and gravel form the most important soils of the county; the yellow clay is due to oxidation, and the sand and gravel to the weathering of the clays. Some of the clay (Springfield clay) furnishes excellent material for bricks and tile. The knolls and ridges are largely made up of sand and gravel; while the river valleys are made up of silt deposits and recent vegetable accumulations, forming one of the richest agricultural regions in the world.

As Prof. Orton says, "The soil of the county is a mine from which vast stores of wealth have already been taken; but in many cases the soil has been so impoverished by the old-fashioned, unscientific farming that nature's yield is not so great as formerly; and there is a growing need of the enrichment of the soil by proper fertilizers." In his study of the geology of the county in 1870, Prof. Orton warned the people of the county of the need of enriching the soil, and pointed out the value of the waste material from the limekilns, which were used only for road making. Even now advantage is not taken of this material near at hand for the enrichment of the soil.

The region was formerly covered with forests of beech, maple, oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, ash, elm, sycamore and buckeye. According to the state statistics some ten thousand acres of forest have been cut away during the last thirty years; at present there are about twenty-one thousand acres of woodland, or about eight per cent. of the total area of the county. Probably not more than twenty-five hundred acres are "waste" land, or less than one per cent. of the total area of the county.

All grains are grown in abundance, but the rich valleys are especially adapted to wheat and corn. The climate is like that of all southern Ohio, exceedingly variable, and subject to frequent and often severe changes.

The mean annual temperature is about 55 deg., the extremes varying from 20 deg. below to 96 deg. above zero, F. The annual rainfall seems to be more variable than formerly, and is about 40 inches ; although the mean annual rainfall for the last six years has only averaged 32 inches.

A region with such physical conditions of soil and climate must produce a marked effect upon the health and habits of a people who live under its influence, and such an environment has undoubtedly influenced the physical and mental characteristics of the people of the Miami Valley.

CHAPTER II. HISTORICAL

Section 1. Aboriginal Inhabitants

Such a region as the Miami Valley, rich in forests filled with bear, deer and other wild animals, and with streams abounding in fish, must have attracted the attention of men from the earliest times. The valley was the haunt of the mastodon and other great animals of the glacial epoch, as is evidenced by the frequent discoveries of their remains. Some have asserted that the region was the residence of paleolithic man, but this is not as yet an established fact.

Two explorations have been made during the past few years by Professor Andrews of the Peabody Museum, and by Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institute. Dr. Wilson suggests further explorations before we affirm or deny the existence of paleolithic man in this valley. He is of the opinion at present that the immediate predecessors of the Indians were the only occupants of the territory in past times.

The Little Miami Valley is famous for the number of mounds, formerly attributed to the workmanship of the "Mound Builders," but now thought to be of Indian origin. The most famous of these mounds is "Fort Ancient," about forty miles south of Springfield; Clark County contains forty-one such mounds. According to late authorities, twenty-six of these are earth mounds, two are village sites, eight are "Glacial Kame Burial Mounds," two are religious works, two are circles, and one is a group stone grave.

According to one authority, with the exception of pieces of pottery, carved shells, etc., there is no care evinced in the preparation of the graves, no evidence of ceremonies enacted, such as we conclude were carried out when the mounds were constructed. A simple excavation was made in the knoll and the bodies were deposited therein, apparently without any wrapping. ("Ohio Arch. and His. Soc. Proceedings, 1897.")

Two great families of Indians were represented in the valley. The Algonquins, forming the chief portion of the population, were represented by the Miamis and Shawnees, with a few

Delawares and Ottawas; the Iroquois stock was represented by Wyandots and Mingoes. The Mad River Valley was the favorite hunting ground of the Miamis and Shawnees. The latter are described by a Smithsonian official as the "Beduins, almost the Ishmaelites, of the North American Indians." The site of the present Ferncliff cemetery in Springfield is said to have been a sort of great botanical garden and medicinal laboratory for the Indians. This tradition is based on the fact that such a remarkable number of families and species of medicinal plants are represented in a place which could not have been the native habitat of all. The "Ough Ohonda" (Buck's Horn), or Lagonda tribe of Indians, occupied the region about the cemetery as a favorite place for hunting and fishing. Remnants of these tribes were found in the county as late as 1830.

Clark County claims the honor of having been the birthplace of the celebrated warrior Tecumseh, who belonged to the totem of the Miraculous Panther (Ohio His. Soc. VII: 80). Almost within sight of the city, General George Rogers Clark, from whom the county takes its name, defeated Tecumseh and his warriors at the battle of Piqua in 1781. From this battlefield the Indians retreated northward along the base of the cliffs bordering on Mad River, finally entering Aberfelda ravine, and escaping thence up the heights and to the northwest.

Section 2. Present Inhabitants

The riches of forest and stream in the Miami country early attracted the attention of the white man. Tradition has it that there was a French trading post near the old Indian village of Piqua, early in the eighteenth century.

Christopher Gist, an agent of the English and Virginia Land Companies, passed among the Miamis in the county in 1751 and there is a tradition that he gave Mad River its name. An old hunter by the name of James Smith, of Kentucky, told Griffith Foos, in 1810, that he had hunted buffalo and elk in the Mad River country fifty years before.

In 1778 Simon Kenton was engaged in the business of stealing horses from the Indians and was caught and taken to the Indian village of Piqua and there condemned to death, but he was spirited away from the Indians through the efforts of the notorious

Simon Girty. In 1795 two men, Lowery and Donnels, came from Pennsylvania and engaged in packing provisions for the army of General Wayne, and later were employed on a surveying trip for the Federal Government. So pleased were they with the Mad River Valley that they bought large tracts of land there.

In 1799 Simon Kenton led a small party from Kentucky to the immediate vicinity of what is now Springfield and built a fort and fourteen cabins. This settlement was soon abandoned in favor of the better situation of Springfield. The founder of the city proper was James Demint, who came in 1799, and in 1801 persuaded a prominent surveyor from Cincinnati to lay off a plat for the new town. The most prominent early arrival was Griffith Foos, who came on a visit in 1801, and was persuaded to remain. Mr. Foos is the founder of one of the city's most honored families, and one that has helped to make Springfield famous as a manufacturing center. Mr. Foos had a strong faith in the immediate future of the village, for he forthwith established a tavern.

The many streams in the region, in the midst of broad and fertile valleys, immediately suggested manufacturing as a means of livelihood, and especially that sort of manufacturing directly depending on agricultural pursuits. The first manufacturing establishment was a grist mill, celebrated in those days for its great capacity—five bushels of grain in twenty-four hours. The town had a slow growth during these early years; in 1804 there were only eleven houses, all built of rough hewn logs. The town was without religious or educational influences of any kind until 1806, when a subscription school was established, and the Methodist itinerant preacher made Springfield a portion of his circuit.

During the early period Tecumseh returned to Ohio and to the Miami Valley, and in 1806 grave fears were had of an Indian outbreak. A solemn council was held between the whites and the Indians on a large hill just west of the present site of Springfield, where Tarfee the Crane, chief of the Wyandots, and Tecumseh were present. Tecumseh made an animated and fluent speech, three hours in length, and after the speeches a treaty of peace was arranged and ratified to the satisfaction of both parties. All fears of the Indians now removed, the region began to feel the effects

of the great westward movement toward Ohio and the Northwest Territory.

The military reservations of the various states, which ceded the Northwest Territory to the United States, were now being opened up and claimed by settlers. There were two great streams of immigration, the smaller one from New England and New York, through the Mohawk valley and "Western Reserve;" the other from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia by way of the Susquehanna, Juniata, and the Ohio, or through the Potomac, Cumberland, and Ohio valleys. The report of those who first spied out the land soon attracted others, and the tiny stream of immigration soon deepened into a mighty river.

Clark County is made up largely of the Symmes purchase of 1778 (it went back to the government in 1794). It also contains a portion of the Virginia military district, and thus received far more from the southern stream of immigration than from the northerly or New England stream. This is shown by the fact that the county as a unit of government is held to be of more importance than the township, which is of more importance to the New Englander. Whole neighborhoods from Virginia, Maryland and southwestern Pennsylvania came to the valley and took up great tracts of land. The general route of travel seems to have been from Pennsylvania or Maryland to Virginia and Kentucky, and finally to Ohio. From a list of two hundred and fifty names of heads of families compiled from the "Biographical History" of the county published in 1880, a table was drawn up showing the native state of each of the chief pioneer settlers. This table includes the majority of the earliest inhabitants of the county and shows that more than half of the number (131) came from Virginia, fifty-one from Pennsylvania and Maryland, fourteen from New Jersey; and only one each from New York and New England. The majority of the settlers from foreign countries (twenty-one in all) came from England, with three each from Ireland and Scotland, and four from Germany. In the city of Springfield the proportions from each state are about the same as for the county.

In the decade 1810-1820, Springfield assumed more of the character of a manufacturing town, containing a large flour mill,

and a cotton mill. Until 1818 the county had been part of Greene and Champaign Counties, but in that year the county was granted a separate corporate existence, and Springfield became the county seat. This was duly celebrated, by "burning tar barrels before the village tavern and by drinking apple-toddy."

Although there were two church societies in the village in 1820, yet the morals of the village society were like those of every other settlement in the West in those days. Every Saturday and Sunday were holidays and the favorite sport was horse racing. The tavern was the social center of the village; here the people gathered to await the coming of the mail coach, or to gossip and drink rum and whiskey. Sunday was spent chiefly in fishing, hunting and visiting. The greatest event of those days was the establishment of a county newspaper (in 1820) which has existed under various names until the present day. The rural population was permeated with men of a more austere religious type who undoubtedly were a great force in molding the future of the county's history.

Churches were few and far between, and means of communication few. Almost the only method of attending church, or "going to town," was by horseback; there were frequent occasions for neighborhood gatherings at weddings, cabin raisings, quiltings, funerals, log rollings, husking bees and harvests.

There was much more dependence on one another and more co-operation probably than in later years. In those days Springfield was not a great market and many of the pioneers had to depend on Cincinnati for staple supplies such as sugar and coffee. As late as 1845 or '50, the farmers of a neighborhood would co-operate in sending wagon teams to Cincinnati, eighty miles away, under the leadership of one of their number, in order to obtain needed commodities. No social barriers of any kind existed, if one may except those of religion, and these extended no farther than the church door; religious ties did not prevent intermarriage of members of different sects, nor prevent acts of neighborly co-operation.

In 1827, the village of Springfield was incorporated as a town, since it now possessed one thousand inhabitants. The *Pioneer* in an issue of that year boasted that the town "now possesses nearly one thousand inhabitants, a dozen or more small manu-

factories, three taverns, four schools, two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian); and finally, and best of all, a postoffice at which twenty-four mails arrive weekly in elegant four-horse coaches. One can now get the news from Washington only five days behind time." This last was considered quite an advance over former days when the mail came only once a week. Particular stress was laid by this paper on the coming of the mail coach, for such occasions were almost gala days in the town. From that time the progress of the county was rapid: there was a steady increase in immigration. Many of the oldest families of the county came then. Springfield was favorably situated on the route followed by immigrants. One road led from Cincinnati through the town to the northwest; and another led from the east to the west, intersecting the first at Springfield. The mails from the east were transferred at Springfield to these other routes to the north, south and southwest.

The population of the town now became somewhat more heterogeneous, but the population of the townships was as yet almost entirely homogeneous.

The decade between 1830 and 1840 marks a distinct turning point in the development of town and country. The cause of this was the building of the old National Road. The building of this road meant great things for Springfield. Heretofore it had two strong rivals and competitors; one of them was Urbana (to the north), at that time possessing a wide reputation, today a little country town in the same dormant condition as are so many other little towns in the Miami Valley; the other rival was to the south—Yellow Springs, famous then for the communistic experiment made there by the disciples of Fourier, and by the great work of Horace Mann in founding Antioch College. The construction of the road enabled Springfield soon to outdistance these places. The road was entirely completed as far as a point about half a mile from the city's present western boundary, where the construction on the part of the Federal Government ceased, except for one or two bridges which were erected a few miles west of the city. The National Road placed Springfield on the Nation's great highway. A half dozen sleepy little villages in the county, each containing very few more inhabitants than it then possessed, still bear mute witness to the heyday of their youth when the

road was the chief highway of commerce and travel. In each village may still be seen one or more old weatherbeaten structures, neglected and often unused, generally of brick, sometimes of frame, bearing in faded letters, "Hotel," "Tavern," or "——— House."

Springfield was a natural stopping place for those persons journeying from the southwest to Washington, or from the east to the west, or southwest. The glories of the National Road were enjoyed to the fullest extent by the citizens of the town. At this point the mails for the Mississippi Valley left the "road" and were distributed to various places. "Billy" Werden's hotel was then the leading hostelry of the town, and in fact noted over all western Ohio. The taverns were filled daily with great and small. Traditions abound of the visits of Clay, Webster, "Old Tippecanoe," Jackson, Cass, and many others of the statesmen of those early days.

Naturally many travelers stopped here permanently, attracted by the fertility of the soil, or by the natural advantages for manufacturing purposes. At this day one can scarcely realize the vast amount of traffic on this great highway. A newspaper of 1836 date, for example, states that twelve hundred Conestoga wagons, loaded with immigrants, passed through the town during September and October of that year.

The newspapers of that period are a fair index of the prosperity of the time. The front pages were almost entirely given up to advertisements, as many as fifty or sixty being on one page, each with a crude illustration. Every merchant believed in advertising, and the advertisements show the pushing, energetic character of the people. Even the undertaker's business was pushed. One such "ad" set forth the merits of a certain undertaking establishment, illustrated by a picture of a grave under a willow tree, and the following legend: "A convenient hearse always in readiness. No pains spared to please customers." One interesting feature of the social life of this period was "Muster-day," when by state law each able-bodied man had to attend public drill. These muster-days soon degenerated into occasions for a general frolic and merry-making, and were discontinued during the early forties.

During the height of the prosperity of the National Road, the town's population was almost doubled, its growth being nearly four times greater than that of the county as a whole, and six times greater than the rural population.

The year 1840 is noted in the county's annals for many reasons. The West was the storm center of political excitement, which became the occasion of immense assemblies of the people. McMaster speaks of the great assembly in Dayton of over one hundred thousand people; and the truth of the assertion was verified to me by an old pioneer who was present at the meeting. Springfield was a little storm center also, and the scene of monster meetings. The same year also marks an era in the industrial progress of the city. In that year, James Leffel (the inventor of the water-wheel) set up the first foundry in the city, and the Whitelys began the first of those inventions in reaping machinery which have made their name famous the world over.

The glories of the National Road faded away during the latter part of the forties through the coming of the railroads into the region. The first one constructed was the Little Miami in 1842. During the decade the city had made more than twice the rate of growth of the state at large, and in 1850 attained the dignity of a city and was so incorporated in that year; during the fifties nearly all those men whose names are now widely known in the industrial world had begun to set up their small establishments, among them the most notable being those of Whitely, Foos, Warder, Barnett, Rodgers, Mast, Leffel, and Thomas.

The city increased not only in population and in manufacturing, but also in education and religion. In 1845 the Lutherans founded Wittenberg College, and in 1850 public free schools were established in the city. The two churches in 1820 had increased to sixty-three (in the county). The one Methodist organization had increased to twenty-nine, and the one Presbyterian to six. Aside from these the Christians or "New Lights," the Catholics, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Universalists had organizations. One body of Old Order Dunkards was established in the county, followed during the decade by Dunkards and Mennonites.

The Civil War period found the city a flourishing manufacturing center situated in the midst of a rich agricultural com-

munity. At the first call for troops, the response was prompt from county and city. Two companies responded within twenty-four hours, and during the summer of 1861 one whole regiment was formed in the county; during the whole war period many more companies of other regiments were organized. General J. Warren Keifer says that Clark County sent out approximately two thousand two hundred and fifty men, or about one-tenth of the total population. He further says, "At one time (1864) during the Civil War, three-fourths of the men of the required age, fit for duty, and above fifty per cent. of the voting population of Clark County, were in the service of the United States." The work of the women of the county was equal to the sacrifice of the men. "A Soldiers' Aid Society" was formed in December, 1863. The members were numbered by hundreds. They met in neighborhood groups to sew for the families of soldiers who were off on duty. Hundreds of articles were given by the Aid Society to the Great Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati in December, 1863, the value of which amounted to over \$1,000.

The ladies of the Clark County Auxiliary to the Great Western Sanitary Fair co-operated in collecting nearly \$6,000 of the \$234,000 raised for the general fund, thereby winning the silken banner awarded by the fair to the county making the largest donation. "A room in a hotel was devoted to the work, where men and women, young and old, chopped cabbage and packed pickles and other food supplies in barrels and boxes and forwarded them to the front."

Early in the war a Young Ladies' Sewing Society was formed, which provided the soldiers with blankets and wearing apparel. The President of the Aid Society says: "The work of the women was arduous. The members of their families accepted cold lunches at home, so that the women could render efficient service in the aid rooms. Many women who could not be at the aid rooms went to the homes of those who could go, and cared for their children while the mothers were at the rooms at work." In all portions of the county the work and sacrifice of the women was the same. The work of the women during the Civil War forms one of the most striking illustrations of unselfish co-operation in our country's history; and it undoubtedly

marks the beginning of the larger part taken by women in the active social life of the country.

The Civil War period marks a change in the economic life of the people, and also in the relative growth of the city and rural districts. After the war the city assumed more and more the character of a manufacturing center, and entered upon an era of exceptionally great prosperity. While in the decade 1860-1870 the state increased in population about fourteen per cent., Springfield increased thirty per cent., Clark County thirty per cent., and the rural population but seven per cent. This remarkable growth of the city continued during the greater part of the eighties. This "boom" was due to the fact that the city's prosperity was bound up in one single establishment and one individual—"The Reaper King"—William N. Whitely. The climax of this period of growth came in the early eighties just succeeding the building of the great Whitely shops, the largest establishment in the world for the manufacture of agricultural implements. This prosperity was shown in various ways. The town could now boast of a theater; a public library was established in 1872; a street car system was begun in 1870, if one could call by the term "system" a car line a few blocks in length on a single street, and operated by mule power; however, this line has gradually extended and developed until at the present time there is a network of electric lines over the whole city.

The end of the period of inflation came with the failure of the Whitelys in the latter part of the eighties. A period of depression set in and continued until 1898, when a new era of prosperity and of a more normal and healthy growth set in. The depression had a noticeable effect upon the growth of population. While from 1870 to 1880 the city's population had advanced sixty-four per cent., between 1890 and 1900 the rate fell to nineteen per cent. The renewed prosperity is attributable to the fact that instead of one immense manufacturing establishment, on which almost the entire population depended, there have grown up scores and hundreds of smaller establishments, employing from fifty to fifteen hundred men. A late census brings out the fact that there are now over 300 manufacturing establishments in the city.

In closing the historical portion of this study it may not be amiss to mention some of the men distinguished in state or nation, who have called Clark County their home. One might mention Samuel Shellabarger, one of the prominent lawyers in the War and Reconstruction periods; Gen. Samson Mason; Gen. J. Warren Keifer, ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives and Major-General in the Spanish War; Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N.; Gen. Frederic Funston; Asa S. Bushnell, Governor of Ohio for four years; Judge William White, of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Gen. Chas. Anthony, Benjamin Warder, John W. Bookwalter, manufacturer and writer, and A. N. Summers, Judge in the Ohio Supreme Court.

PART II. EXISTING ELEMENTS, ORGANIZATION AND CONDITIONS

CHAPTER I. SOCIAL POPULATION

Section 1. Artificial Features of the County

We have already spoken of the natural features of the county; it remains only to speak of the artificial features of the county and city as developed or modified by the population in the hundred years or more of occupation.

As already pointed out, the Miami Valley is exceptionally favored in materials for road making; and the people very soon began to make use of these advantages. For many years the roads were owned and operated by turnpike companies, and a small fee was charged for their use. These companies always kept the roads in the best of repair. About twenty years ago the county bought up all the turnpikes and that portion of the National Road within the county's borders and made them all free of toll. The roads are now kept in repair by the annual "working of the roads," which each rural resident does in order to "work out" his taxes. Special road contractors repair the county roads at other times under the supervision of the county commissioners. Before the county took charge of the pikes, the by-roads were usually poor and called mud roads; but such roads are now generally graveled and well cared for by the townships. The county is now traversed by excellent turnpikes and roads, which render every portion of the county easily accessible to the markets of Springfield and other cities. These roads have undoubtedly had a great part to play in the development, not only of the material condition of the people of the county, but also in the development of the social life of the community.

The farmers of the county generally have the advantage of a nearby railway station. The Cincinnati division of the Pennsylvania main line passes through the southeastern corner of the county. A branch line runs from Xenia to Springfield. Springfield was placed on this branch road in the early days when road

promoters considered the prospects better for the growth of Xenia than of Springfield. This same mistake was made by the builders of the Erie Road, which runs from Urbana through the county to the southwest, passing Springfield altogether. The road now connects with the city by the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana electric line. The Detroit Southern runs through the northwestern and the southeastern portions of the county, passing through Springfield. The chief railroad of the county is the Big Four, with its five divisions branching out from Springfield to the east, west, north and southwest. Pike township in the extreme northwestern part of the county is without a single railroad; and only one corner of Pleasant township in the extreme northeast is cut by a railroad. These two townships are the ones which have lost most heavily in population in the last thirty years.

During the last few years there has been a great boom in the building of interurban electric lines. The first one built was the Dayton, Springfield and Urbana, connecting Springfield with those cities; and, via Dayton, with Cincinnati on the south, and Lima on the north. This same company now operates a road from Springfield to Columbus; and is extending the Urbana line to Bellefontaine. Another company operates a line from Springfield to Xenia. Still another will soon be completed from Springfield to Troy and Sidney to the northwest. This line will for the first time give the people of Pike township access by rail to the city.

The county is divided into ten townships; the northern tier of townships, beginning in the northwest corner, consists of Pike, German, Moorefield, and Pleasant; the middle tier of Bethel, Springfield and Harmony; and the southern tier of Mad River, Green and Madison. Most of the townships are almost exclusively rural. There are numerous small villages in the county; the largest are South Charleston in Madison township, and New Carlisle in Bethel.

Of the 412 square miles in the county, more than 90 per cent. is used for agricultural purposes; and of this area devoted to agriculture, 32 per cent. was cultivated in 1900. According to the twelfth Federal census, there are 2,330 farms in the county and the average size of the farms is a trifle more than

103 acres—33 acres less than the average for the United States; this number is an increase of 280 since 1880. If we arrange the farms in groups according to size, the mode falls in the group containing from 10 to 50 acres. Twenty-six per cent. of all the farms fall in this class. Not quite 10 per cent. contain less than 10 acres each; more than 59 per cent. contain less than 100 acres and less than 2 per cent. contain more than 500 acres. Thus it is seen that the farms of Clark County are only of moderate extent.

In 1900 there were 4,686 dwellings in the rural districts, an increase of 13.5 per cent. over 1890. The farm houses in general are in good condition, of medium size and well kept: the barns are commonly much larger than the houses, with many adjacent outbuildings. The older barns are always situated between the house and the highway. Most of the farms are devoted to the culture of the chief cereals, corn and wheat. The annual acreage for wheat has increased since 1890 from 32,000 to 41,000 acres, with an average of 36,000 acres for the decade. A little more than one-sixth of the farm area of 1900 was in wheat. The acreage for corn during the same period has varied from 39,000 to 58,000 acres, with an annual average of 48,000 acres. About 24 per cent. of the farm area of 1900 was in corn. During this period there has been an annual average yield of 578,000 bushels of wheat and 1,646,000 bushels of corn. This would make an average yield per acre of 16.1 bushels of wheat and 34.3 bushels of corn.

The annual average acreage of oats during this same period was 6,000 acres, or a very little more than 2 per cent. of the farm area. The average has been 180,000 bushels annually, or 30 bushels per acre. Some 25,000 acres are in meadow and clover, or 10.4 per cent. The area devoted to the culture of fruits is comparatively a small one. In 1890 only 2,200 acres were in orchards—less than one per cent. of the farm area. The orchards of the county are much smaller and fewer in number than thirty years ago. Many of the small farms, especially in the western part of the county, are given over entirely to the production of fruit and market truck. Much attention is given in this same region to the raising of small fruits; in 1901, 600

acres were used in their culture. A market for them is found in Springfield and Dayton.

It is impossible to give the amount of land used in the production of vegetables, but the great amount given over to the culture of vegetables for the city markets is shown by the statement that in 1901 there were nearly 617,000 square feet under glass alone, or nearly one-tenth of the area so used in the State of Ohio.

The soil of some portions of the county is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of flowers and greenhouse products. One-seventh of the total area used in Ohio for raising hothouse plants is found in Clark County, and the sales of plants are larger than for any other county in the state. More than 250 acres are used for flower and nursery products. The farm lands of the county have been so rich that scarcely any attention has been paid until recent years to the proper cultivation of the soil to insure a return of foods necessary to plant growth, so that now much of the land is impoverished. Until recent years no other fertilizer was used save the refuse from the stable, but during the past ten years there has been an increasing use of commercial fertilizer. The amount so used has increased from 238,000 pounds in 1892 to 900,000 pounds in 1902.

In former years much more land was used for pasturing sheep and cattle for market purposes. In 1850 there were raised 53,000 sheep and 19,000 cattle; in 1900 only 13,000 cattle and 19,000 sheep were pastured.

In 1875 nearly 43,000 acres were in pasture, while in 1900 only 27,000 acres were so used. The forest area is not large. In 1850 there were 37,350 acres of woodland; in 1900, 21,700 acres. The proportions of the total farm area in pasture and woodland in 1900 were 11.2 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. Very little of the land can be considered waste land, and this is made up chiefly of the cliffs along the creek banks near Springfield, and the swampy borders of the northern course of Mad River. Only about 2,500 acres (or barely one per cent.) of the farm area are waste land.

Section 2. Artificial Features of Springfield

Springfield is situated almost in the center of the county and covers an area of about eight and one-half square miles. The city was originally laid out in the valley of Buck Creek, but has now spread out on the higher ground to the north and south. The city has direct railway connections with the leading cities of the state and the United States by means of the Pennsylvania, the Big Four, the Detroit Southern, and the Erie. The railway accommodations for passenger traffic are by no means commensurate with the importance of the city as a railway center. Each road has a separate station; although the Big Four station is scarcely worth the name, and the others are little better.

The private dwellings are of the sort one would expect to find in a community composed largely of well-to-do mechanics, most of whom are natives of the county or state. The number of dwellings in 1900 was about 8,000, or one dwelling to every 4.7 persons in the city. This is an increase of 19.3 per cent. over 1890. The number has been increased much more rapidly since 1900, by the greater demand for men in the manufacturing establishments. Judging from partial reports there are now (January, 1904) about 9,500 dwellings.

The business houses have developed rapidly during the last three years, and the business portion of the town is taking on more and more the character of the up-to-date city. The public buildings, with one exception, are good. The city building (and general market house combined) is one of the finest and largest in Ohio. The city prison has been a disgrace to the city, but this will soon give place to a modern city prison and work-house now in process of construction. The city now has a large and well kept park of over 250 acres, donated by a citizen of the county several years ago; the city has spent thousands of dollars in beautifying it, until it is now one of the finest in the state.

Springfield has always been exceptionally favored in its water supply. The surrounding regions to the north and east contain many large springs with an abundance of the purest water. In 1881, the municipality began the construction of a water works system which has already cost more than three quarters of a million of dollars. There is a large pumping station near the eastern

border of the city which has a daily capacity of twelve million gallons of water. Every portion of the city is thus supplied with good water, although wells are used in many places. Sometimes during the summer months creek water must also be used, but this is now rendered absolutely pure by a filtering system in the region of the water supply. The supply of water is generally equal to the demand. An annual and very moderate rental is charged for the use of the water. On the whole the system of public ownership has been successful, although the water works department has not been operated as economically as it would probably have been if operated by a private corporation. There is a great waste of water since there is no limit whatever to its use after the fee is paid. All this might be obviated by the use of the meter system in charging for the use of water.

As yet Springfield has not given much attention to the artificial arrangement, or to the correct physical conditions for the proper development of the city. Until 1890, little thought was given to the problems of street making or street cleaning; almost all that was done was to place gravel or broken stone on the streets and after a few months haul it away in the shape of mud. The first attempt to pave a street was made about ten years ago; since that time all the principal streets have been paved or macadamized. At first the paved streets were little better than the others because of the lack of adequate means of cleaning them. In 1901, however, a system of street cleaning was adopted, patterned after Col. Waring's plan in New York; this plan has been successful and the paved streets at least are now kept in a very good condition.

The city has never made any adequate provision for getting rid of sewage and garbage; indeed, the city uses practically the same methods used twenty or more years ago. A great deal of garbage is still carted away by farmers living near the city; the corporation itself employs only a few wagons for removing garbage and street refuse, the number being entirely insufficient for the needs of the people. Recently there has been some agitation for better means of garbage disposal, but as yet nothing has been accomplished.

The method for the disposal of sewage is even worse than that for the disposal of garbage. The majority of the dwellings

of the city still have the old-fashioned private vaults, a number of which are too shallow and are poorly constructed. At the same time wells are used as a source of water supply in many parts of the city, although the city water is at hand. Buck Creek and Mill Run are used chiefly in carrying off the sewage. Buck Creek runs through the city from east to west, and Mill Run is (or was) a little brook running diagonally through the city from the southeastern boundary, and emptying into Buck Creek near the center of the city. In 1870 the city walled over this brook and made it the trunk sewer, although Mill Run is but a shallow stream. Since that time sewers have been built at a great expense, intended, however, to carry off storm water only, and not for the disposal of sewage. The State Board of Health estimates that from one-fifth to one-third of the population discharge sewage either through public or private sewers into either Mill Run or Buck Creek. There are twelve miles of public sewers, all on the combined plan, discharging into these streams through seventeen outlets and draining one-third of the area of the corporation. Mill Run flows through the most thickly built-up part of the city, where it empties into Buck Creek. This little stream receives not only the discharge of about 175 sewers, most of which were put in by private parties on their own responsibility, but is also used for the disposal of garbage and rubbish. Often the hollow places in the bed of the stream become filled with putrefying masses of garbage and sewage. Mill Run is never thoroughly cleansed except in time of freshets. The storm sewers have been used largely and illegally, even by the city itself, for carrying off the sewage from closets and vaults. The condition of Buck Creek is dangerous, and in many instances a fatal menace to the public health. The creek has an average depth of only three or four feet, and even less than this during the summer months, so that the current is not strong enough to carry away all the refuse. The city health officer reports that Mill Run sewer is in such a condition that no freshet even could clean it out. The secretary of the State Board of Health in a letter of December, 1903, scores the city on account of these disgraceful conditions, and states that the present system is a gross blunder.

There is urgent need of more modern methods in dealing with the problem of sewage disposal. This need has been repeatedly

affirmed by the city health officer and by local physicians. The city officials, last November, presented a plan for a new sewerage system; but the State Board of Health disapproved of the plan in very strong terms and decided that the permanent discharge of sewage into Mill Run should not be permitted, and its discharge into Mad River should be allowed only upon the condition that the city install purification works when deemed necessary by the State Board of Health. The State Board therefore recommended the erection of a filtering or disposal plant for the city's sewage. This seems to be the only feasible plan, and will probably be adopted.

The city is well lighted by gas and electricity furnished by private companies. Natural gas has been used for fuel for ten years or more. The gas is piped from Fairfield County some sixty miles away. Artificial gas sells at one dollar per thousand feet and the natural at twenty-five cents.

Considering this portion of our subject as a whole, we may conclude that Springfield, like most other American cities in the past, has devoted more attention to its immediate economic welfare than to those conditions which make for the largest degree of physical and moral health in the community.

Section 3. The Social Population

(a) GENERAL POPULATION

The total population today (January, 1904) is about 62,800; the census of 1900 makes it 58,939. The population of the city is at least 42,000 (census of 1900, 38,253). The rural population is about 20,800—20,686 by the census of 1900. Aside from Springfield there are two towns in the county each having approximately 1,000 population; and there are four other incorporated villages each having about two hundred inhabitants, and eleven or twelve unincorporated villages with a total population of about 1,500. Since at least 1,000 people in Springfield township may be classed as residents of the city, there were left in the county according to the 1900 census about 15,400 persons who may be classed as exclusively rural. In the whole county there are 152 persons to the square mile, and in the rural districts 51 per square

mile. A glance at the population statistics for the past seventy years shows that the growth of the city has been at the expense of the country in a very noticeable degree. Especially since the Civil War has the process of what may be conveniently termed social selection been going on. For example, in 1830 but 8 per cent. of the county population was urban; 28 per cent. in 1860; 39 per cent. in 1870; 61 per cent. in 1890; and 65 per cent. in 1900. Probably 67 per cent. of the people now live in the city. In 1900 over seventy-five per cent. lived in the city and villages. The same proportion holds good for all southern Ohio. This is a much greater proportion than for the state at large. Ohio in 1900 had 58.1 per cent. in incorporated places, and the United States, 47.1 per cent. The following table shows the proportions of urban and rural populations since 1830:

TABLE I.
General Population from 1830 to 1900.

Date.	Clark County.	Springfield.	Rural.
1830.....	13,114	1,080	12,034
1840.....	16,882	2,062	14,820
1850.....	22,178	5,108	17,070
1860.....	25,300	7,002	18,298
1870.....	32,070	12,652	19,418
1880.....	41,948	20,732	21,216
1890.....	52,277	31,895	20,382
1900.....	58,939	38,253	20,686
*1904.....	62,800	42,000	20,800

* Estimated.

This process of social selection may also be seen in the rates of increase of city and rural population. During the decade from

1840 to 1850 the city increased 152.8 per cent. and the rural population 15 per cent. By 1870 the city rate was 81 per cent. and the rural only 6 per cent. The hard times of the past decade lowered the city rate to 19.9 and the rural rate to 1.5 per cent. The rural population underwent an absolute decrease from 1880 to 1890, due in part to the extension of the city boundary lines. The city rate since 1900 has evidently been higher than before 1900, while the rural and village populations barely hold their own. Since 1860 the city has increased over 400 per cent. and the rural population but 12.5 per cent. As regards the total increase of population in the county in the last decade, Clark County holds the twenty-seventh place among the Ohio counties.

A study of the growth of the county by townships and villages throws further light on the nature and extent of the process of social selection. The village of New Carlisle has increased a little more than 16 per cent. since 1860, and has not held its own since 1890. South Charleston has doubled its population since 1860, but has increased only 5.3 per cent. since 1890. Many of the villages have not gained more than a half a dozen people since 1850. This tendency has been especially noticeable since 1880. The only township making over 10 per cent. increase since 1890 is Springfield; this can readily be accounted for in the fact that there are in this city so many unincorporated suburbs. Of the nine other townships, including all villages, there has been an absolute decrease of over 350 persons or more than 2 per cent. since 1890; the total loss since 1880 has been much greater than since 1890, making a decrease of 2.4 per cent. The year 1880 seems then to mark the period of maximum rural population. Leaving the two chief villages out of consideration, there has been a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. since 1880. Three townships have made but little gain in fifty years and these three are almost exclusively rural, and at the same time the most conservative in political and religious ideas. Since the building of so many interurban electric lines there has been a very slight beginning of a movement from the city to the country, but this movement is as yet too slight to be studied statistically. These conditions are fairly typical of the movement of the population in the whole of

the Miami Valley. The following table shows the population of the townships since 1850:

TABLE II.

Population of Clark County by Townships.

Date.	Bethel.	German.	Green.	Harmony.	Madison.	Mad River.	Moorefield.	Pike.	Pleasant.	Springfield.
1850.....	2,648	1,912	1,278	1,804	1,400	1,790	1,214	1,462	1,349	2,206
1860.....	2,898	1,904	1,386	1,929	1,477	1,707	1,312	1,491	1,540	2,722
1870.....	3,086	1,918	1,464	1,821	1,965	1,873	1,268	1,582	1,553	2,888
1880.....	3,131	2,100	1,524	1,846	2,396	1,812	1,345	1,758	1,581	3,725
1890	3,407	2,058	1,532	1,819	2,204	1,750	1,307	1,758	1,597	2,950
1900.....	3,295	1,995	1,425	1,830	2,281	1,847	1,435	1,533	1,437	3,608

The urban population of Clark County is 20 per cent. greater than for the state at large. Springfield itself has not reaped the benefits it should have reaped as a result of the decrease of the rural population; and has not held its relative place among the cities of the country when ranked according to growth and population. In 1860 the city stood in the one hundredth place of the cities of the country ranked according to population; by 1890 it had risen to ninety-fourth place; but it fell again to one hundred and fourth place in 1900. Every one of the eight largest cities in Ohio, except Cincinnati, made a larger growth than Springfield in the last decade. This can be accounted for in two ways: first, great numbers of virtual citizens of the city live in the unincorporated suburbs; and secondly, the commercial and manufacturing opportunities offered by other cities are larger because of the more favorable situation near some natural or artificial waterway or other highway of commerce.

(b) POPULATION BY AGE CLASSES.

It is impossible to make much use comparatively of census material on population by age classes, since the census of 1900 refers to the cities alone, and former reports only to the county.

In 1900, 657 persons in Springfield were reported as being under one year of age; this is one and seven-tenths per cent. of the total population and would mean a birth rate of only 17.2 per 1,000. This percentage is slightly in excess of that of the United States. The males in this class outnumbered the females by 31, and formed 52.2 per cent. of the total. The number of males is only 2 greater than the number in 1890, and the females were 51 fewer than in 1890; this would mean an excess of births over deaths in 1890 of 22.2 per 1,000. It is interesting to compare these figures with the census figures for 1850 and 1860. In 1850 with a population of 22,178 (in the county) the number reported under one year of age formed 2.9 per cent. of the population, which would mean an excess of births over deaths of 29.1 per 1,000. In 1860 the number under one year made an excess of births over deaths of 30 per 1,000. This age class decreased nearly 7 per cent. from 1890.

There were 2,576 persons in 1900 reported between one and five years of age, or 6.7 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease of 7.4 per cent. since 1890; 51.5 per cent. of these were males.

The next age class, between 5 and 10 years, included 9.5 per cent. of the population. This percentage is nearer the proportions of the same class in 1850 and 1860 than those of the two classes above mentioned. The number in 1900 is an increase of 6 per cent. over 1890. The next age class, from 10 to 20 years, included 21.2 per cent. of the population.

In the whole county there were 18,502 persons between the ages of 5 and 20 or 31.4 per cent. of the total population; 63.7 per cent. of these were urban. This element of the city population comprises 30.7 per cent. of the total population, and only 49.7 per cent. were males. This class increased 16.1 per cent. over 1890. This element forms 32.5 per cent. of the rural population, 51.2 per cent. of whom are males; it has declined 5 per cent. since 1890. In the county this age class consists of native whites, foreign

whites and colored, in the proportions 90.1, 0.9, and 9 per cent., respectively.

Of the native whites 61 per cent. were urban and formed 87.7 per cent. of this age class in the city. The same class includes 78 per cent. of all the negroes in the county. Among the urban negroes 50.9 per cent. were males. The negroes of this class make up 30.7 per cent. of all the urban negroes. The native white of native parents have increased 31.1 per cent. over 1890; while the native whites of foreign parents have decreased 4 per cent.; and the negroes have increased 15.1 per cent.

In 1900, 27.9 per cent. of the population of the city were in the age class, 20 to 35 years; it will be noted that this is almost as many as those between the ages of 5 and 20, inclusive; 50.5 per cent. of these were males. In the next age class, from 35 to 45 years, were found 13 per cent. of the population. There was an increase over 1890 of 17.4 per cent. in the 20-25 year class, and of 30.8 per cent. in the 35 to 45 year class.

About one-sixth of the city population was between 45 and 65 years of age, an increase of 41.2 per cent. over 1890. About 4.1 per cent. of the population was over 65, of whom 47 per cent. were males.

Considering the city population by age classes, we find that the mode is in the age class 15 to 24 years, which class includes more than one-fifth of all.

(c) POPULATION BY SEX.

In 1900, a little more than half (50.7 per cent.) of the population was made up of males. This is only a trifle larger than the proportion for Ohio, which was 50.6 per cent.; and less than for the country at large, which was 51.2 per cent. This proportion has varied little in the county in the past fifty years with two exceptions, 1850 and 1880, when the proportions of males were 51.96 and 51 per cent., respectively. In the city population, in 1900, the proportion was slightly smaller than for the county as a whole, being 50.4 per cent. In 1890, however, the males were in the minority, the proportion being 49.9 per cent. In the rural districts, in 1900, the proportion of males was 51.1 per cent., and 51.3 per cent. in 1890. This seems rather surprising, as we would

look for more males in the city than in the country, considering the character, age, and conjugal condition of the immigrant wage earners in Springfield. The statement in the last Federal census that each census shows a larger proportion of males does not hold good for this county and city. A comparison with the chief counties and cities in the Miami Valley shows that about the same proportions hold good.

It is not possible to give many comparisons concerning the relative increase of males and females. In the whole county during the past fifty years there has been a relative increase of males in three of the five decennial periods. From 1880 to 1890 the males increased 23.1 per cent. and the females 26.2 per cent.; while during the last decade the males increased 13.8 per cent. and the females 11.3 per cent. The relative increases are contrary to the tendency for the United States at large, where we find 20.9 per cent. and 21.1 per cent. increase, respectively. One reason for the relative increase of males during the past decade has been the renewed economic opportunities in the city. In Springfield from 1890 to 1900 the males increased 21.4 per cent. and the females 18.5 per cent. In the rural districts the increase is 2 per cent. for males and 1.9 per cent. for females.

(d) NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

By far the greater proportion of the county population is native born. In 1900 the native born formed 93.3 per cent. of the total population. This proportion has been a constantly increasing one. In 1860 the native born formed 88.9 per cent. of the population, and in 1880, 89.8 per cent. In 1900 63.5 per cent. of the native born were urban. This proportion was only 59 per cent. in 1890, and less than 50 per cent. in 1880.

The city has also a very large percentage (90.1) of native born. From 1870 to 1880 the city received its greatest influx of foreign elements; but since that time the foreign element has steadily decreased. The rural districts are practically all native born; in 1900 there were fewer than 30 foreigners to each 1,000 native born. The increase of native born has been much greater in the city than in the country; in the city during the past decade the increase of native born (24 per cent.) was 5 per cent.

greater than the rate of growth of the total urban population; while in the rural districts the rate of increase (3 per cent.) was twice as great as the rate for the total rural population.

The native born have also increased much faster than the foreign born. (We treat the foreign born and the foreign whites as essentially the same.) The absolute numbers of the foreign born (3,920) in Clark County in 1900 were only about twice as great as the number in 1850. Forty years ago the foreign born were about equally divided between city and country; but since that time the relative number in the city has been constantly increasing until the present time, when 85 per cent. are urban. The actual numbers, however, in both city and country have been decreasing rapidly. In the city between 1870 and 1880 there was an increase of 42.2 per cent., and between 1880 and 1890 an 8.2 per cent. increase; while during the last decade there has been a decrease of over 15 per cent. There has been no foreign immigration to the rural districts in the last thirty years. By 1880 the foreign rural element had decreased 14.6 per cent.; by 1890 the decrease was 25.4 per cent.; and by 1900 there was a further decrease of 31.1 per cent.

Native and Foreign Born By Sex.—Fifty and seven-tenths per cent. of the native born in the whole county in 1900 were males, practically the same as the proportion in the whole country, and exactly the same as the proportion of all males in the county. More than 60 per cent. of the males and females lived in the city. In the city the proportion of males (50.6 per cent.) is one per cent. greater than in 1890. This is owing, no doubt, to the recovery of the city from the industrial depression of the period between 1885 and 1895. In both city and rural districts the males have increased more rapidly than the females. The increase of urban males during the last census period was 26 per cent. and the increase of females 22.1 per cent. In the rural districts the increase of males is greater by 1.5 per cent. than that of the females.

Among the foreign born in 1900, we find that 52.6 per cent. in the whole county are males. The city contains 83.3 per cent. of all the foreign males and 85.7 per cent. of the foreign females in the county. This would indicate a greater disinclination on the

part of foreign born females to live in the rural districts. In the city 51.9 per cent. of the foreign born are males, a slight decrease from the proportion in 1890. In the rural districts in 1900, the proportion of males was 56.5 per cent., a slight increase over 1890. In the city during the last decade there has been a decrease in the numbers of both sexes, but the males decrease by a greater percentage than the females. In the rural districts the decrease of females has been greater than that of the males.

Native Whites of Native Parents.—This element comprises about two-thirds of the total county population and 71.2 per cent. of all the native born. The native born in the county increased 16 per cent. during the last decade. This is 4 per cent. greater than the increase of the total population. While more than 63 per cent. of all the native born in the county lived in the city in 1900, but 56.6 per cent. of the native whites were urban; this is an increase of 5 per cent. over 1890. There is a contrast between these proportions of native whites of native parents and those of the negro and foreign born population. Urban life seems to be relatively more attractive to the latter than to the former.

In the city in 1900 this element made up 58 per cent. of the total urban population, and 63.4 per cent. of the native born. This is an increase of 26.2 per cent. over 1890, and is 7 per cent. greater than the increase of the general population, 2 per cent. greater than the increase of the native born, 7 per cent. greater than the increase of the colored, and 7 per cent. greater than the increase of the total white population.

In the rural districts, in 1900, this class made up 82.2 per cent of the total rural population, and nearly 85 per cent. of the native born. Here also this class made the largest per cent. of increase (4.4 per cent.) of any population class. This is 1.4 per cent. greater than the increase of all native born, 0.8 per cent. greater than for the white population, and more than twice the rate of the total population.

The proportion of males (51 per cent.) in this class in the county is practically the same as the proportion of the total population. The percentage of urban males of this class was 56.7 per cent.; this is 5 per cent. greater than the proportion in 1890. The proportion of urban females to all females of this class in the

county was 56.8 per cent.; this is 4 per cent. more than the proportion in 1890.

The increase of males in the city over 1890 was 28.7 per cent., nearly 4 per cent. greater than the increase of females. This relatively greater increase of males has already been explained. The males in the rural districts also increased faster than the females, the rate being 5.5 for the males and 3 per cent. for the females.

Native Whites of Foreign Parents.—This element in 1900 made up about 18 per cent. of the total county population, about the same proportion as in 1890. More than four-fifths of this class live in the city, an increase of 3 per cent. over the proportion in 1890.

In the city this element forms 22.3 per cent. of the population. During the last decade it increased 19.1 per cent. In the rural districts this element forms one-tenth of the rural population. During the past decade this class declined nearly one per cent. and is far from holding its own in growth with the other native white element.

In both 1890 and 1900 the proportion of males in this class in the county was the same, 49.3 per cent. Four-fifths of all the males in the county are urban, while 81 per cent. of the females are urban. The proportions for 1890 also indicate a relatively greater inclination of females of this class for city life.

In the city there are fewer males than females of this element. In 1890 the males of every other urban population class except the foreign born were in the minority, but they became a majority in 1900. Among the native whites of foreign parents, however, the males formed a minority in 1900 also, 48.9 per cent. This is a very slight increase over 1890.

In the rural districts in 1900 the males were in the majority, 50.7 per cent. This is a decrease from 1890, when the proportion was 51.2 per cent. During the decade, however, the males decreased 2.4 per cent., while the females increased 1.1 per cent. The disparity in numbers of the males and females in this class may be accounted for by the fact that many males left the city and county during the industrial depression early in the decade. It seems to indicate also that there is a greater move-

ment of this element from the city than of the other class of the native whites.

Population and Place of Birth.—For convenience of comparison we shall speak of the city population only. Statistics are not available for ascertaining the number in the rural districts who were born in Ohio. Probably not more than one in ten persons outside of the city was born outside of Ohio. In Springfield the number of native born in 1900 was 34,942. More than four-fifths were born in Ohio. This is equivalent to 73.5 per cent. of the total population. The number born in Ohio increased nearly 24 per cent. over the number in 1890. Of the native born from other states, the Virginias and Kentucky furnished the greatest number—2,000. One out of every 17 of the native born came from one of these three states. There has been an increase of 22 per cent. in the number from these states since 1890. Pennsylvania and Maryland come next in order, with nearly 1,700, or 5 per cent. The number from these states increased 19 per cent. over 1890. New York and New England now, as formerly, furnish very few of the population (only two per cent.). The other Southern states aside from those mentioned furnished only 420 in 1900, or about 1.5 per cent. The states of Indiana and Illinois furnished only 3.2 per cent.; and the small remainder is scattering.

If we divide the native born into classes we find the following results: The native whites of native parents numbered 22,168 in 1900; of these 82.1 per cent. were born in Ohio. Maryland and Pennsylvania furnished 6 per cent.; Kentucky and the Virginias 3 per cent; New York and New England 2.5 per cent.; Indiana and Illinois 3 per cent. Comparing this group with the total native born, we find that it comprises 78 per cent. of all born in Maryland and Pennsylvania, 71 per cent. of all born in Indiana and Illinois, 35 per cent. of all born in Kentucky and the Virginias, and 11 per cent. of all born in other Southern states.

In 1900 there were 8,259 native whites of foreign parents. Nearly 90 per cent. of these were born in Ohio; 3 per cent. in Pennsylvania and Maryland; one per cent. in Kentucky and the Virginias; 3 per cent. in New York and New England; 3 per cent. in Illinois and Indiana; the remainder in various places.

The negroes, 4,250 in number, made up 12.1 per cent. of the native born; 58.9 per cent. of these were born in Ohio. Nearly 42 per cent. therefore were from other states. The Virginias and Kentucky furnished 27.6 per cent., the other Southern states 7.3 per cent.; various places the remainder.

A comparison of the native born of Springfield with those of other cities of the Miami Valley shows that the same proportion prevails elsewhere. The cities of southwestern Ohio have not been much affected by the later immigration from Europe, while the cities of northern Ohio show a remarkable increase of immigrants from other countries. On the other hand, there seems to be a growing immigration of negroes from the border states and the Carolinas.

Birthplace of Foreign Born Population.—Unfortunately there can be no comparison of city and country, since the Federal census of 1870 and that of 1880 concern the county only; while those of 1890 and 1900 concern the city only.

A study of the census material of these four census years, however, shows the prevailing immigration during the last thirty years. In 1870 nearly one-half of the foreign-born were Irish, one-third German, and about one-sixth either English or Scotch. By 1880 the Germans had increased relatively to the other nationalities. Since 1880 there has been a slight change in the character of the immigration. By 1900 the Germans outnumbered the Irish, and the number from the United Kingdom had declined. In 1900 the Germans of foreign birth in the entire county numbered 1,600, only 12 per cent. more than in 1880; but they now made up 40.6 per cent. of the foreign born element. Eighty-four per cent. of them lived in the city. The Irish numbered 1,300, a decrease of 30 per cent. from 1880. In 1900 they made up about one-third of the foreign born; 84.6 per cent. of them were urban. The United Kingdom furnished some 500, with the great majority in the city. About 3.5 per cent. were English Canadians; 2.5 per cent. French or Swiss; 2 per cent. Italian; and a little more than one per cent. were from Russian Poland and Austro-Hungary.

The foreign born element in Springfield is small, not quite 10 per cent. of the total urban population. The Germans lead with 1,337 persons, or a little over 40 per cent. of all foreign born.

They occupy the northwestern and northeastern portions of the city. The Irish number about 1,100, or nearly one-third of all the foreign born; they occupy the eastern and southeastern portions of the city. The English and Scotch elements are more than 12 per cent. of the foreign born; the Italians 2.3 per cent. (78 persons); the Canadian English 3.9 per cent.; the Russians and Poles 1.7 per cent., or 56 in all.

The 600 foreign born in the rural districts, little more than 2 per cent. of the entire rural population, are chiefly Germans and Irish; 42 per cent. being German and 32.5 per cent. being Irish, 16.3 per cent. English, and the remainder scattering.

The character of the later foreign born element is made clearer by reference to their ages. In 1900 nearly 43 per cent. of the German element in the city was over 21 years of age; so also was 38.6 per cent. of the Irish; 36.2 per cent. of the English and Scotch; 44 per cent. of the Italians; 52 per cent. of the Poles; 50 per cent. of the Canadian English; and two-thirds of the Hungarians.

There were only 102 aliens in Springfield in 1900 or an average of about three to every 1,000 of the total population. They were divided as follows: 21 Germans; 19 Irish; 17 English; 20 Italians; 4 Russians; 2 Greeks, and the remainder scattering.

Foreign Parentage.—In Springfield, according to the last Federal census, 31.1 per cent. of the entire population, or 11,900 in all, had either a foreign father or mother. Seventy-four per cent. of these had both parents foreign; 18 per cent. had a native mother and foreign father and 8 per cent. had a native father and foreign mother. Of those who had both parents born in specified countries, 43 per cent. were German, 37.5 per cent. Irish, about 8 per cent. English or Scotch, one per cent. Italian and the remainder scattering. Those having native fathers and foreign mothers numbered 856. These foreign mothers came chiefly from the United Kingdom or English Canada (41 per cent.); 27 per cent. each came from Germany and Ireland; and the remainder were scattered among the Canadian French, Swedes, and Swiss. The total of persons with foreign fathers and native mothers is 157 per cent. greater than the total of the last class mentioned. Of these foreign fathers 42.6 per cent. were German,

27.7 per cent. Irish, 22.1 per cent. English or Scotch, and the remainder scattering.

These facts bear out the statement to be made further on, that amalgamation is going on much more rapidly among the Germans than among the Irish. It is interesting also to note that 13 Italians and 22 Hungarians were in the last class mentioned.

Those who had both parents from foreign countries, but not from the same country, numbered 556. Of the fathers marrying some person from another foreign country, 34.4 per cent. were English, 25 per cent. Irish, 18 per cent. German, the remainder scattering. Of the mothers in specified countries who married some one of another country, 45 per cent. were English, 20 per cent. German, 22.6 per cent. Irish, and the remainder scattering.

The recent immigration has not greatly affected Clark County, nor indeed the Miami Valley. Very few of the foreign born have been in Springfield less than fifteen years. Only a trifle more than one per cent. of the 3,311 foreign born in the city came during the last census year; only 2.3 per cent. have been here less than five years and of these the males and females were almost equal in numbers. Since 1890 only 131 males and 116 females (7.5 per cent.) came to the city. Not quite ten per cent. more had been here from 10 to 14 years; while 2,000 persons, 1,054 men and 946 women, or more than 60 per cent. of the foreign born, have been here more than twenty years.

From the consideration of the population thus far we may draw the following conclusions: The county population, aside from the city, is even yet very largely homogeneous. In the early days great tracts of land were bought by three or four men in a neighborhood; and these tracts, often cut up into smaller ones, are yet held by their descendants. In the majority of the townships the greater number of people are more or less nearly related by ties of kindred, and in many families this feeling of common origin and kinship is kept alive by annual gatherings. For example, Green township is largely made up of descendants of four pioneer settlers; and two of these "clans" have an organization and hold annual reunions. The population statistics seem to affirm our judgment, made after personal investigation, that

before 1880 the county population was not much less homogeneous than 50 years before. In 1880 one might have noticed the beginning of the dispersion of the rural population to Springfield and to other cities. Of the rural population due to genetic aggregation, groups in the eastern part of the county are largely made up of descendants of immigrants from England or Virginia, with a sprinkling of Scotch and Irish. Green township has in addition many descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch and Marylanders. The north and west are largely peopled by descendants from Pennsylvania and Virginia stocks; and the southwestern portion has many descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. For the most part, family or clan feeling never imposed any barrier to mixture of blood by intermarriage, so that today the foundation stock is English, with a liberal admixture of German, Irish, and Scotch blood. In the rural districts the foreign immigration of the past 20 years has had so little influence that the stock is about what it was 20 or even 40 years ago.¹ The same admixture of ethnic elements has been going on in the city; although one element may be more pronounced in one portion of the city than another. We have already mentioned the Germans and the Irish in this particular. The negroes are found in all parts of the city, but more especially near the southern, eastern and northern borders. Of the social effects of these divisions we shall speak in another place.

(e) POPULATION BY COLOR.

The discussion of population by color is limited to the whites and negroes; since in 1900, aside from these two races, there were only three representatives of any other race—and these three were Chinese.

This portion of our study brings up the interesting and important negro problem; in this and other portions of our study, where we shall discuss the two races, constant reference will be made to the special studies of negro communities published by the National Labor Bureau.

In 1900 the white population of Clark County numbered 53,693, or 91.1 per cent. of the total population. There is a very

¹ In this reference to racial mixture we refer of course to glottic race and not to color.

large negro population and one that is rapidly growing. In 1900 the negroes numbered 5,243, or 8.9 per cent. of the total population. This proportion has been practically the same since 1870. A safe estimate would be that there are now 56,800 whites and 6,000 negroes in the county.

Of the white population, 63.3 per cent. live in the city. The proportion of the whites living in the city has increased very rapidly. In 1860 scarcely more than 25 per cent. of the inhabitants were urban; less than half were urban in 1880; and 59 per cent. in 1890. The percentage of growth of urban whites has been slightly less than for the population as a whole.

The white population of Springfield comprises 88.8 per cent., and the colored population 11.2 per cent. of the entire population. This proportion of negroes has been practically the same since 1880. There are now probably 5,000 negroes in the city. By far the greater proportion of negroes incline to city life, more than four-fifths in the county being in Springfield. In 1870 about 60 per cent. lived in the city, in 1880 66 per cent., and in 1900 81.1 per cent.

The 993 rural negroes make up but 4.8 per cent. of the total rural population, and are unevenly divided among the townships of the county. For some reason there are practically no negroes west of a line drawn through the center of the county from north to south. Nearly all of them are in Harmony, Madison, and Green townships—that is, in the eastern and southeastern portions of the county. There can be no reason for this division in the political complexion of the other parts of the county, since the townships are mostly Republican.

The negro population of this county and city is quite large in comparison with other counties in Ohio. Champaign and Greene counties have large colonies of negroes.¹ About 22 per cent. of Xenia's population is colored. This is the largest negro population in any city of Ohio. Urbana in Champaign County contains 11.8 per cent. colored. Springfield thus ranks slightly below Urbana in the proportion of negroes. The growth of the negro population of these places has not been as great since 1870

¹ The negroes of Greene County and Xenia have recently been studied under the direction of the United States Labor Bureau, the report of which is printed in the bulletin for September, 1903.

as the rate of growth in Clark County. Many are leaving those counties and coming to Springfield. The reason for this is found in the greater economic advantages of the city. It is rather singular that Dayton, southwest of Springfield, and nearer Xenia than Springfield, has only 4 per cent. colored population. Columbus has 6.5 per cent., and Cincinnati only 4 per cent. colored.

The increase of colored population in this county and city has been somewhat greater than that of the whites ever since 1870; in the rural districts, however, it has been decreasing much faster than the white population. In 1860 there were only about 500 in the whole county, 56 per cent. of whom were in the city. During and immediately after the Civil War there was a great influx of negro immigrants; this was a part of the steady immigration of negroes into Ohio during war times. Thus the 500 of 1860 had increased to 2,056 in 1870; and the city's population of 276 in 1860 had increased to 1,227 in 1870. This city population of 1870 was nearly doubled by 1880, when the proportion of urban to rural was nearly two to one. By 1890 the city population had increased another 50 per cent., thus making the proportion of urban to rural negroes about four to one.

The rural colored population is decreasing rapidly. Between 1870 and 1880 there was a gain of 47 per cent., but between 1880 and 1890 the number decreased 19.6 per cent., and during the last decade 9.5 per cent. On the other hand, the white rural population decreased 3.5 per cent. between 1880 and 1890 and increased 2 per cent. in the last decade.

The great increase in colored population must be due almost entirely to immigration, as will be seen more clearly by a comparison of birth and death rates. The immigration has been chiefly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Population by Color and Sex.—The proportion of white males in the county in 1900 is practically the same as the proportion of males in the total population. The proportion of white males in the city was 50.5 per cent. of the city population. In the rural population the proportion is greater by one and one-half per cent. than the proportion of males in the total rural population—51.9 per cent. for white males, and 50.4 per cent. for all males. The proportion of white males in the city has increased less than one per cent. over the 49.8 per cent. of 1890, while the

proportion in the rural districts has increased at about the same ratio.

In 1900, 62.4 per cent. of all the white males in the county lived in the city; this is an increase over 1890, when only 59 per cent. were urban. A larger relative proportion (63.9 per cent.) of all white females in the county were urban, an increase of about 2 per cent. over 1890. In the city the increase of white males has been greater proportionately than the increase of white females. Between 1890 and 1900 the white males increased 20.4 per cent. This is a slightly greater increase per cent. than that for the whole population, due, no doubt, to the renewed industrial activity in the city. The white females in the city in the same period increased 18.9 per cent. Eighty-one and one-half per cent. of all the colored males, and 80.8 per cent. of all the colored females in the county in 1900 were urban. The proportion of urban males has increased 5.5 per cent. since 1890, and the proportion of females, 3.7 per cent.

The colored population of the city in 1900 consisted of 51.7 per cent. males and 50.3 per cent. females. In 1890, however, the females were in the majority. In the rural districts the proportion of males in 1900 was 50.8 per cent., one per cent. less than in 1890. Since 1890 there has been a great immigration of colored males into the county; for while the total population increased 12 per cent., and the white population 12.7 per cent., the colored males increased 16.1 per cent. On the other hand, the colored females in the county increased but 5.4 per cent.

In the city the males increased 24.2 per cent. in the last decade; a greater increase by 5 per cent. than that of all males in the population. The colored females in the city increased 14.8 per cent., 4 per cent. less than the increase of all urban females.

The extent of the movement cityward in the colored population may be seen in the relative decrease in the rural negro population. In the last decade the general rural population increased 1.5 per cent., the white male population 3.6 per cent., and the white females 1.3 per cent., while the colored males decreased 11.1 per cent., and the colored females decreased 7.5 per cent.

These figures show that the total population in the last decade has increased by the relatively greater increase of males; and

that the increase of negro males is considerably greater than that of the white males, while the increase of negro females is much less than that of the white females.

A comparison of the relative numbers of males and females with those found in the studies of the negroes of Farmville and Sandy Springs is interesting. The Farmville study shows 1,053 females to every 1,000 males, and the Sandy Springs study shows 1,143 females to every 1,000 males. Our study of Clark County shows that in 1890 there were in Springfield 1,005 females to every 1,000 males, but in 1900 only 997.5 to each 1,000 males. In the rural districts in 1900 there were 972 females to every 1,000 males. Our study bears testimony to the statement of the author of the Sandy Springs study that one characteristic of the race problem is the immigration of males and especially of females to the city; although we do not find the immigration to the city so marked as in the above places.

TABLE III.

Population of the County by Sex, Color, and Nativity.

	Males.	Females.	White.		Colored.		Native Born.	Foreign Born
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1850....	11,525	10,653	11,369	10,486	156	167	19,222	1,956
1860....	12,832	12,468	12,573	12,235	259	233	22,429	2,871
1870....	16,201	15,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,514	3,556
1880....	21,414	20,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,679	4,269
1890....	26,359	25,918	24,020	23,612	2,335	2,307	47,658	4,619
1900....	29,983	28,956	27,272	26,424	2,711	2,532	55,019	3,920

TABLE IV.

Population of the City by Sex, Color, and Nativity.

	Males.	Females.	White.		Colored.		Native Born.	Foreign Born.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1850....	2,602	2,476	2,525	2,371	107	105	.....	.....
1860....	3,431	3,571	3,295	3,431	136	140	.....	.....
1870....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,483	2,169
1880....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,646	3,084
1890....	15,899	15,996	14,125	14,218	1,770	1,779	28,160	3,725
1900....	19,306	18,947	17,017	16,903	2,209	2,044	34,942	3,311

TABLE V.

Relative Increase, by Percentages, of White and Negro Population in Urban and Rural Districts Since 1860.

Date.	Springfield.		Rural.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1860-1870.....	69.9	344.6	28.0	283.8
1870-1880.....	60.7	92.3	7.5	47.1
1880-1890.....	54.3	50.4	*3.5	*10.6
1890-1900.....	19.9	19.7	2.1	*9.5

* Decrease.

TABLE VI.

Relative Increase of the Various Population Elements from 1890 to 1900.

	County.	City.	Rural.
Total population	12.0+	19.9	1.9
Total male population.....	13.8	21.4	2.0
Total white males.....	13.5	20.4	3.6
Total colored males.....	16.1	24.2	*11.1
Total females	11.3	18.5	1.9
Total white females.....	11.9	18.9	1.3
Total colored females.....	9.7	14.8	*7.5

* Decrease.

Section 4. Growth of Population by Genetic Aggregation

(a) GENERAL

Having studied the population as arranged in sex, age, and racial groups, we have now the problem before us whether the increase in population has been due to immigration or to the excess of births over deaths. The investigation of this portion of our subject has been a disappointment, because of the lack of proper and authentic materials. The state of Ohio gathers annually the statistics of births and deaths from county probate courts; and they in turn get their material from the reports of assessors. In the cities of Ohio the boards of health receive statements from the physicians concerning births and deaths. In Clark County, then, the only source of such statistics for the rural population is the assessors' returns. In the city, for ten years past, there has been a separate record kept by the health officer, who registers every birth and death announced by the physicians; the accuracy of his records depends upon the physicians' promptness in sending reports. One physician stated to the writer that he had not been called on for a report for six

months through the carelessness of the sanitary marshal who collects the data. While there is no direct proof that the county assessors have been careless in getting exact returns, yet a comparison of the probate court records with those of the city health office furnishes a basis for a belief that the vitality statistics are wholly inaccurate. For example, in the year 1899, a difference of more than one hundred was found in the reports, the number in the assessors' reports being one hundred less than the number reported by the city physicians. One would not expect so great discrepancies to occur in the death records, but almost as great an error appears in the same year between the assessors' and physicians' returns. The discrepancy in this year is only one among many. The probate records are in very poor condition for study; with the exception of a few years, no annual summaries have been preserved, and in these summaries no distinction has been made between city and rural population. For several years the only way in which to gain any idea of the numbers in city and country is to take each assessor's report and tabulate each individual name as urban, rural, white, black—a method too laborious for practical use. At present the city's birth and death records are in a chaotic condition; no provision is made for printing the summaries and the only method of obtaining information is to take each year and tabulate the numbers with regard to sex and color.

Although we have not been able to separate the county and city records so as to compare them, yet we may make a very rough comparison between the city and the rural districts. Our investigation includes a study of the vital statistics for a period of thirty years. The births, month by month, have been tabulated since 1880, for sex and color.¹ In looking over the annual birth records of the county, the first thing to hold the attention is the great prominence of certain years. Since 1875 there have been only five years in which there is a record of more than 1,000 births. It may be that the records are more accurate for those years; and in the year 1894 (one of the five) it may be that the number is due to the unusual number of marriages the year before. The discrepancies in the assessors' reports for the city, however, indicate that the true number for the whole county

¹ A similar table was prepared for the death record by months.

must have been over 1,000 in each year since 1890; which would make a more uniform record for the last decade at least.

When the number of births for 1903, as reported (870), is compared with the number of persons under one year of age in 1850 when the total population was less than one-third of the present population, we find a difference of only 124 in favor of 1903. This would indicate a birth rate for 1903 of only 14.2 per 1,000, while the excess of births over deaths in 1850 was 29.1 per 1,000. This certainly indicates some inaccuracy in the present statistics.

If the total number of births for the last thirty years is treated graphically, the polygon of the array indicates a slight fall in the number of births between 1875 and 1878; then for six years there is a gradual rise, reaching a maximum in 1883; after that year the number remains high until 1890, with the exception of a sudden fall in 1888; since that time the number has fallen until 1901, since which time there has been a slight rise. In 1900 the county birth rate according to the assessors' returns was only 13.70, a decrease of 4.5 from 1890 and of almost 4.5 from 1880. During the past year it was 14.50. In order to find some more accurate means of determining the fall in birth rate, a plan somewhat like that of the Federal Census Bureau was followed. For each of the past two decades the mean population was calculated and also the total number of births; on this basis the annual average was determined. For the first of these decades the rate was 20.20 per 1,000 and for the last (1890-1900) 16.10 per 1,000, making a decrease of 4.10 in the last period. Taking the rate of 1900 at 13.70, the fall from the average for 1890-1900 has been 2.40 per 1,000.

In order to determine further the accuracy of these last figures the county returns were increased by the amount of discrepancies between them and the city returns. The corrected returns make the rate for 1890, 19.20; that for 1900, 16.60; and that for 1902, 16.80 per 1,000; while the corrected average for the last decade is 18 per 1,000. This would indicate a decrease in the rate from 1890 to 1900 of about 3 per 1,000, and 1.26 from the average for the decade, with a slight increase since 1900. While these last figures, before being accepted as strictly accurate, should be verified by corrections of returns of rural assessors, yet we

may assert that while there has been a decrease in the birth rate, it has not been so great as indicated by the assessors' returns.

Coming now more particularly to the city birth records and birth rates, we find it necessary to correct the assessors' returns by using the health office reports. By doing this we find for example that the rate in 1000 changes from 15 to 18 per 1,000. There seems to be an increasing amount of accuracy in reporting vital statistics in the city. The city health officer is doing all in his power to make the returns accurate. According to his reports the rate for 1800 was 21.20, increasing to 23 per 1,000 in 1803, since which time there has been a decrease. The rate was 20.40 in 1805; 18.80 in 1807; and about 17 per 1,000 in 1002.

(b) BIRTH RATE BY SEX

During the last thirty years the males have been in a majority in all except five years; the average annual majority has been 30, or an average of 52.2 per cent. of the total for each year. Considering the mean annual rate for males and females during the last two decades by the methods employed for the total population, we find the mean annual rate for 1880-1890 to be 20.00 for the males and 21 for the females; while for the past decade the rates were 10.70 and 15.70 respectively; this would indicate a very slight decrease of females. Correcting the figures for the past decade by making the fiscal years end at the same time in county and city, this difference is made much less. In the city according to the health reports the rate for males in 1000 is 10.10, and for females 17.05, while for 1800 the rates were 22.07 and 20.70 respectively.

(c) BIRTH RATE BY COLOR

It is impossible to make any estimate of the birth rate by color in Springfield, since in only one or two years has the health department made such a distinction. In 1800 the number reported to the health office comprised 74 negroes and 005 whites; this would mean a rate of 20.85 per 1,000 for the colored, and 20.99 for the whites. In 1892 the rates were 15.26 and 22.62 respectively. With the exception of these two years it was necessary to take the assessors' reports in order to obtain any

data whatever. Even then it was necessary to arrange individual names in groups according to color and sex; by this tedious method the numbers were tabulated for nine years. To obtain any further data than this was impossible except by the too laborious method of going over the county records and selecting the individual records pertaining to the city.

For the county, summaries were obtained from state statistics as far back as 1875. Each color class presents striking changes in birth rates in consecutive years—changes too great to be accounted for except by carelessness in obtaining statistics. From 1875 to 1880 the average rate was 18.70 for the whites and 16.95 for the negroes; from 1880 to 1890, it was 20.10 for the whites and 19.60 for the negroes; while in the last decade the rates were 16.20 and 15.30 respectively. During the past three years the rate has increased somewhat for the whites and remains about the same for the colored.

One interesting point comes out in comparing the births by sex and color: namely, that while among the whites the males are in the majority during 22 out of 29 years, the colored males are in the majority only 14 out of the 29 years. The average annual excess of births of white males over white females is 33.4; while for the colored population the average excess of males over females is less than one. According to the returns the average annual birth rate during the last decade was 16.90 for white males, 15.60 for white females, 14.60 for colored males and 16.00 for colored females.

When we compare the births by months for the past 23 years we find that the majority of the births occurred in March. This month holds first rank in the number of births ten times in these years, and second or third rank eight times; more than one-tenth of all the births occurred in this month. September ranks second, followed in order by February, January, December and October. About 28 per cent. of all the births occurred in the first three months of the year. The month with fewest births was May, although there were very few more in April and June. March was the chief birth month for both white and colored; but while February ranked second among the whites it was fourth among the colored; November held second place among the colored.

Among the whites January was third, while September was third among the colored. For the whites the chief birth months in order were March, February, January, December, and September; among the colored the order was March, November, September, February and January.

TABLE VII.
Statistics of Birth in the County.

Date.	Total.	Males.	Females.	White.		Colored.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1875.....	759	373	386	339	349	34	37
1876.....	721	373	348	354	313	19	35
1877.....	717	385	332	359	305	26	27
1878.....	685	351	334	332	308	19	26
1879.....	759	401	358	380	330	21	28
1880.....	765	412	353	379	326	33	27
1881.....	852	463	389	430	368	33	21
1882.....	801	419	382	394	350	25	32
1883.....	1,029	537	492	493	449	44	43
1884.....	950	488	462	444	418	44	44
1885.....	1,039	546	493	492	454	54	39
1886.....	1,001	500	501	447	450	53	51
1887.....	1,037	536	501	494	459	42	42
1888.....	908	475	433	436	389	39	44
1889.....	937	493	444	451	416	42	28
1890.....	958	470	488	426	446	44	42
1891.....	989	512	477	468	430	44	47
1892.....	972	470	402	448	460	22	42
1893.....	972	510	462	473	430	37	32
1894.....	1,001	542	459	507	419	35	40
1895.....	866	455	411	423	376	32	35
1896.....	906	479	427	436	383	43	44
1897.....	853	436	417	397	381	39	36
1898.....	806	440	366	410	322	30	44
1899.....	816	426	390	377	350	49	40
1900.....	806	415	391	381	365	34	26
1901.....	825	394	431	357	402	37	29
1902.....	821	489	342	458	316	31	26
1903.....	870	440	430	400	403	40	27

(d) DEATH RATES

The comparison of death records as registered by the city board of health and the returns of the assessors point to great

carelessness in those who collected such statistics for the probate court: for example, in 1899 there is a difference of 120 in the two reports for the city.

A table of death records covering the past 30 years has been made for the total population, and the population by sex, color, and age. If the numbers are accurate they show great irregularities: for example, for no apparent reason (except that there was greater accuracy in the report for 1879), the number increases from 266 in 1878 to 382 in 1879; and again in 1887 the number was nearly 160 greater than in 1886. The rate on the number given in 1900 in the county was 8.57 per 1,000; this is evidently too low, since the corrected returns for the city alone would leave only 25 deaths for the rural population. From the corrected returns the rate would be a little over 10 per 1,000, still probably too low. At least there has been a great decrease in the death rate. According to the number reported by the Federal census, the rate in 1850 was 14.13 per 1,000. Evidently there has been a decrease of three or four per 1,000 in the last fifty years. In Springfield the rate in 1901 was 11.45.

In the county, according to the probate records, there has been a slight increase in the rate for males during the past decade and a slightly lower one for females. The rate for the whites remains practically the same as in the previous decade, while the average rate for the colored has decreased from 12.20 to 10.70. The general rate for the colored population has been about three per 1,000 in excess of that of the whites. The rate for the past decade has been two higher for colored males than for white males; and 2.3 higher for colored females than for white females.

The comparison of deaths by months for the past 22 years brings out the fact that March holds first rank 14 years out of the 22; one death in every eight occurred in this month. January holds second place and February third rank, followed by December, August and October; these five months contain nearly half of all the deaths. The months with fewest deaths are June and May. Based on the average population for these years, this comparison shows a range in death rate from 23 in March to 10.4 per 1,000 in June.

Comparing the relative number of deaths of males and females by months, we find that more deaths occurred in July

among females than among males; while in August the males have the greater relative number. September occupies a relatively high rank among females, due possibly to the fact that September is a high birth month. October holds a high rank for both males and females; while November and December hold a relatively higher place among the males. Among the whites the greatest number of deaths occurred in March, December, January, February and August in the order named. The months with fewest deaths among the whites are October, May and June. Among the white males the order of the five highest months is March, January, December, February, and August; while among white females the order is March, December, February, January, and August. Among the white males, July, May and June; and among the white females April, May, and June have the fewest deaths. Among the negroes the order of months is March, December, January, February and April. August, which holds a relatively high rank among the whites, is the month of fewest deaths among the negroes. The colored population also has a much higher death rate than the whites in October and June.¹

¹ See Table on following page.

TABLE VIII.

Statistics of Deaths in the County.

Date.	Total.	Males.	Females.	White.		Colored.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1875.....	282						
1876.....	256						
1877.....	289						
1878.....	266						
1879.....	382	157	125	148	118	9	7
1880.....	328	165	163	149	153	16	10
1881.....	336	162	174	140	157	22	17
1882.....	359	181	178	166	165	15	13
1883.....	376	206	170	173	140	33	30
1884.....	368	178	190	151	152	27	38
1885.....	440	210	230	192	213	18	17
1886.....	410	222	188	196	158	26	30
1887.....	587	306	281	276	242	30	39
1888.....	403	219	184	198	161	21	23
1889.....	434	233	201	208	178	25	23
1890.....	409	225	184	197	158	28	26
1891.....	463	244	219	219	193	25	26
1892.....	492	243	249	210	223	33	26
1893.....	463	267	196	240	180	27	16
1894.....	423	235	188	212	168	23	20
1895.....	451	244	207	218	182	26	25
1896.....	456	249	207	213	179	36	28
1897.....	530	297	233	268	207	29	26
1898.....	516	281	235	253	203	28	32
1899.....	513	284	229	258	201	26	28
1900.....	515	285	230	259	214	25	16
1901.....	545	273	272	240	244	33	28
1902.....	510	283	227	250	203	33	24
1903.....	523	321	202	274	169	47	33

(e) DEATHS BY AGE CLASSES.

Of all the deaths reported since 1889, 12.2 per cent. have been of persons under one year of age; 9.6 per cent. under five; 11.2 per cent. between 5 and 20; 10.1 per cent. between 20 and 30; 12.2 per cent. between 30 and 45; 12.9 per cent. between 45 and 60; and 31.8 per cent over 60. The death rate has decreased considerably for the class under one year of age; since 1900

the rate has been less than 12 per 1,000. The per cent. of deaths in the age class above 60 years has steadily increased from 21 in 1880 to 29 in 1903. There has been a corresponding increase in the age class 45 to 60; while the percentage of total deaths in the classes 30 to 45 years and 20 to 30 years remains practically the same.

The following comparisons have been made of the deaths by age, sex and color in the county between 1890 and 1900. Of all those who died under one year 55.4 per cent. were males; 86.9 per cent. were white; 55 per cent. of the whites and 58 per cent. of the colored were males. Of all the deaths between the ages of 5 and 10 years, 52.6 per cent. were males; 87.5 per cent. were white; 52.8 per cent. of the whites and 49 per cent. of the colored were males. Just one-half of those dying between 5 and 15 years of age were males, 84 per cent. were white; 50.1 per cent. of the whites and 42.3 per cent. of the colored were males. In the class between 15 and 30 years the males numbered a little over one-half of the total; 86.6 per cent. were white; and 52.9 per cent. of the whites and 46.8 of the colored were males. More than half (52.1 per cent.) from 30 to 45 years were males; nearly 90 per cent. were white and 52.1 per cent. of the white and 55.4 per cent. of the colored were males. In the age class from 45 to 60 years nearly 59 per cent. were males; 88.8 per cent. were white; and 58 per cent. of the whites and 62.5 per cent. of the colored were males.

Fourteen and five-tenths per cent. of all the males who died were under one year of age; 8.8 per cent. between one and five; 9.6 per cent. between 5 and 20; 9 per cent. between 20 and 30; 10.4 per cent. between 30 and 45; 14 per cent. between 45 and 60; and 33.7 per cent. were over 60. Of all the females who died in this period, 14 per cent. were under one year of age; 9.6 per cent. between one and five; 11 per cent. between 5 and 20; 10.7 per cent. between 20 and 30; 11.5 per cent. between 30 and 45; 11.9 per cent. between 45 and 60; and 31.3 per cent. were over 60.

In the first year of life the mortality is relatively high among the colored, 19.16 per cent. of all, as against 13.7 per cent. of the whites; in the next class, from one to five years, the per cent. among the negroes is 10.5 as against 9 for the whites. In the class 5 to 20 years the mortality is again much higher among the colored, 14.7 per cent. as against 10 per cent. for the whites. In the class from

20 to 30 years the percentages are 12.3 and 9.7 for the colored and whites respectively ; while in the next age class from 30 to 45 years, the percentages are 10.3 and 10.9 respectively. In the class from 45 to 60 years the relative numbers are practically the same, a trifle over 13 per cent. in all.

When we compare the deaths by age and sex among the whites we find that in the first year of age the mortality is almost the same, 13.1 per cent. of all males and 13.6 per cent. of all females ; also in the next class, one to five years, the percentage is 9 for each sex. Fewer males than females died between 5 and 20 years, 9.3 per cent. of the males and eleven per cent. of the females. The mortality between 20 and 30 years is about the same, 9 per cent. of the males and 10 per cent. of the females ; while in the next class, 30 to 45 years, the percentages were 10 and 11.6 respectively. The mortality among men between 45 and 60 years is much higher than among women, 14 per cent. and 12.7 per cent. respectively. In the class over 60 occurred 35.6 per cent. of the deaths of males and 32.1 per cent. of the females.

Among the colored, the mortality among the males is in the first year of life very large, 20.8 per cent. of all as against 22.2 per cent. of the females. In the age period 1 to 5, the percentages are 9.7 and 11.5 per cent. In the next class, 5 to 20 years, the percentage of deaths of females is very high, 18.9 per cent. as against 14.9 per cent. of the males. One-tenth of all deaths among the colored males occurred between 20 and 30 years, and the proportion of females (14.8) is again very high. Between 30 and 45 the proportions are practically the same, 10.4 per cent. of males and 10.2 per cent. of females. In the class 45 to 60, the percentages are 15.8 and 11.1 respectively—a lower percentage than that of either white males or females.

(f) COMPARISON OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

We may now compare the birth and death rates and draw some rough conclusions concerning the nature of the increase in population. Taking the statistics as given by the assessors' reports, and remembering that the errors in the returns for births and deaths are about the same, we may notice first a general decline in the birth rate in the county since 1884 of about 4 per 1,000 ;

while the death rate has remained about the same, and has been from 6 to 10 less than the birth rate. In the city during the last decade the birth rate has varied from 17 to 22 and the death rate from 12 to 15 per thousand.

The decrease in birth rate among the whites is about the same as for the general population, and there is a small decline in the death rate; the colored population shows a relatively greater decline in birth rate, and during the last decade a relative increase in death rate. In 1903, while the birth rate for the whites was 6 greater than the death rate, among the colored the death rate was about 3 higher than the birth rate. In 1902, the birth rate and death rate among the colored were the same.

From 1880 to 1890, the excess of births over deaths in the county was 5,390 or 11.5 per 1,000 annually, of the mean population for the decade. The population of the county actually increased 10,329 during that decade, or an average annual increase of 21.9 per 1,000 of mean population, leaving about 48 per cent. of the increase to be accounted for by immigration. During the last decade the excess of births over deaths is more than 1,000 less than for the former period, and the actual increase in population was 6,662, or 37.5 per cent. less than the increase in the former decade. The increase in population from 1890 to 1900 amounted to an annual average increase of 12 per 1,000 of the mean population; and the excess of births equaled 7.4 per 1,000—thus leaving 4.6 in each 1,000 (or 36.6 per cent.) of the total increase to be accounted for by immigration from other states or countries.

This excess of births over deaths between 1880 and 1890 is divided between males and females in the proportion of 52.4 and 47.6 respectively, and between the whites and colored in the proportions of 94.5 and 5.5 respectively. The total increase in population in the same period is divided between males and females in the proportions of 47.9 and 52.1 respectively and between the white and colored in the proportions 89.7 and 10.3 respectively. During the last decade the excess of births was made up of 49.4 per cent. males and 50.6 females; and of 94.2 per cent. white and 5.8 colored; while the total increase in population consisted of 55.4 per cent. males and 44.6 females—a very great relative increase of males over the previous period, and 91 per cent. white and 9 per cent. colored.

From 1880 to 1890 the excess of births over deaths of all males amounted to an annual average of 11.7 per 1,000 of the mean population, and the total increase equaled 20.7 per 1,000, leaving 43.4 per cent. of the total increase of males to be accounted for by immigration. During the past ten years the excess of births over deaths of the males equaled 7.4 per 1,000 annually, and the total increase 12.9 per 1,000, leaving 42.6 per cent. of the increase to immigration.

In the first of these periods the average annual excess of births over deaths of all females was 12.5 per 1,000 and the total average increase 23.2 per 1,000, leaving 46.1 per cent. to immigration; while during the last period the average excess of births was 7.8 and the total increase 11.1 per 1,000, leaving 29.7 per cent. of the total increase to immigration.

For the whites in the first period the annual excess of births equaled 11.5 and the total increase 22 per 1,000, leaving 47.8 per cent. of the total increase to immigration. From 1890 to 1900 the average annual excess of births was 7.7 and the total increase 11.7 per 1,000, so that but 34.2 per cent. was due to immigration. In the first decade the annual excess of births among the colored averaged 7.4 per 1,000 and the total increase 23.3, so that 68.3 per cent. of the total increase was due to immigration; in the last decade the annual excess of births averaged 4.6, and the total increase 12.3 per 1,000, leaving 62.6 per cent. of the total increase due to immigration.

From 1890 to 1900, 40 per cent. of the total increase of white males, and 26.8 per cent. of the total increase of white females were due to immigration; while 77.1 per cent. of the total increase of colored males and 36.5 per cent. of the increase of colored females were owing to immigration.

CHAPTER II. THE SOCIAL MIND

Section 1. The County

There is no doubt but that the physical environment in the Great Miami Valley has greatly influenced the formation and growth of the mental characteristics of the social population in this region.

In the first place, every part of the region is easily accessible, and the natural means of communication are excellent. Thus there has been in the physical environment no hindrance to the assimilation of social elements.

Other conditions, too, were present at the outset for the ready assimilation of the earlier immigration into the county. There was the consciousness of a common purpose in coming to the new country; and the knowledge of common experiences, common trials and difficulties in the new environment; hence this new life speedily developed a great degree of conscious sympathy. During the first thirty or forty years of the county's history there was absolutely no barrier to a complete assimilation of feelings, tastes and ideas. In the first place there were no religious or racial barriers to the complete amalgamation of existing elements. In each township could be found immigrants from Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York; or from England, Ireland and Germany. Before 1835 there were no religious beliefs represented except the Presbyterian, Methodist, and "New Lights." Of course these latter elements were austere in character, dogmatic, and uncompromising in religious belief. It was the era of the old-fashioned love feast with closed doors, even to those who came a moment after the appointed hour; and when the old-fashioned view of predestination was a reality to every Presbyterian believer. In political belief there was the same dogmatism, the same uncompromising attitude; but the bonds of union between those of unlike political or religious faith, formed by the stress of common physical need, were developed and strengthened by the frequent meetings for economic and social purposes.

The harvest season always brought great numbers of men together for co-operative work. Other sorts of meetings were

the barn raisings and log rollings. The women had their quilting and sewing bees, and both sexes met at the corn huskings and "butcherings." Every neighborhood had its spelling school and singing school; and the debating clubs, "literaries," and "lyceums," were as numerous as the women's clubs of today. In fact these societies and clubs were little clearing houses for the interchange and spread of ideas and opinions—political, economic, and religious. At these meetings Presbyterians, Methodists, Whigs, and Democrats came together for deliberation; and this social intercourse was undoubtedly a great force in softening and modifying political and religious prejudices. Long before the Civil War period the people of the county had become practically homogeneous. Before that period there were scarcely any new elements in the population with the exception of a few Catholics, Dunkards, and Quakers, who came during the fifties. The best example of the spontaneous response to any common stimulus in those days is shown in the effect of the firing on Fort Sumter, and the call for troops. Within twenty-four hours after the call two companies were organized in Clark County for immediate service; while the devotion of the women and men at home to the common cause was remarkable.

Since the Civil War new conditions have arisen. New glottic elements have entered in, especially in the city; new sects have sprung up as a result of migrations from other sections of the country. In the rural districts there are those peculiar religious sects mentioned in another section, such as the Mennonites, River Brethren, and Saints.

The older members of these sects still cling to the old ideas of dress, personal adornment, and social intercourse. Many of them still hold aloof from any sort of political gathering, or from voting; but they fail to hold their young men and women. The young women marry men of other and more liberal sects. There is a mingling of youth in these sects with other youths in the school which is probably the strongest force in changing their views and opinions. Many of the youth go to high-school, and to college, and of course lose the narrow views of their fathers. Even the younger men and women who remain in the church have modified their views. Many take part in politics. Tele-

phones and many other modern "worldly" conveniences are found in their homes; they read the daily and weekly newspapers, and many read the current magazines. The introduction of the suburban electric lines and the establishment of free rural mail routes have undoubtedly hastened the changes already begun in these communities. The electric lines now give ready and convenient access to Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and they are patronized to a very great extent.

What has been said of one of these more exclusive sects can be said of all in the county—the spirit of exclusiveness and the peculiar tenets held are slowly being modified and pervaded by a broader spirit of sympathy and co-operation. One sees fewer examples of the austere type of character, and less of the dogmatic in religious belief. Indeed, this is true of all sects in the rural districts. Very few of the religious sects in the rural districts are doing more than holding their own. One of the presiding elders of the Methodist Church in this conference says: "Can we supplement the country work? Barring out an exception or two, you will scarcely find a branch of Zion flourishing enough to be a contented resting place for the dove from the ark. There ought to be a fund created to put into the field a force strong enough to save our neglected fields and help to stop the awful tide of Sabbath desecration which is cursing the youth with a godless education."

The older element, the backbone of the churches, point to the electric lines as the chief cause of the neglect of the church by the young men. Whatever may be the cause, there is certainly a strong and growing apathy toward the church on the part of young men, especially in the little villages. The statistics of church growth show this and a visit to the villages on any Sunday confirms the truth of the statement.

This apathy is due to two causes. First is that class of people, old and young, who form the best element of the rural population, generally the children of parents of the austere type, and who are rationally conscientious. They are generally in sympathy with the church and its work, but will not become members, because of quarrels or dissensions in their local churches. This class is almost exclusively rural. As a class

they are intelligent, economically progressive, politically conservative, with high moral sentiments. There is not a township in the county where the exclusively rural population is in the majority, in which there is a single saloon.

The second class is found chiefly in the little villages. There the process of social selection has been going on for years. The young people who would be the natural feeders of the churches have gone to the cities, and these same persons are naturally the most progressive. There can be no doubt of the fact that during the past fifteen years these villages have suffered a decline in moral tone and vigor. Many writers have pointed to the influence of European immigration as a cause of the growing laxity in Sunday observance. This may be one cause, but it is not the only one. One has only to visit the little hamlets in the Miami Valley which have been scarcely touched by foreign immigration to witness a great and growing laxity in Sunday observance. This village population is not indifferent to the church because of high moral opinions, or conscientious motives, but because it is actuated solely by the pleasures of the senses, and by the economic motive in life. It is attracted by the peculiar or the sensational in religious services. It is convivial in character, easy-going, accommodating itself to surroundings, without any particular desire or effort to change its environment.

In general the rural communities are conservative in opinion. The idea that a farmer's boy needed more than a common school education was, until not very many years ago, well nigh universal; but the opinion is growing that the farmer boy as well as his city brother needs a higher education. There are several reasons for this change in opinion. One is, the introduction of a township board of education, instead of the old local district board of directors, which until a dozen years ago was sovereign in the school district. This new idea was slow in entering the minds of the people, but it now seems to be firmly established. Indeed, a few are ready to take the next step and to establish a county board of school supervision. This new form of board led to deliberation in many districts over course of study, text-books, and supervision. Two townships, Green and Madison, held out longest against the idea of supervision; but now all the town-

ships have supervision of some sort. The consolidation of courses of study led to township commencement days, and these to the idea that there should be higher branches taught to those who wished them. Another reason for the more advanced opinions on education has been the increased reading of daily and weekly newspapers and current magazines, with the development of the free rural mail routes. The increase in the circulation of newspapers and periodicals has been wonderfully rapid. Probably another reason is the development of more improved means of communication through the introduction of the trolley and telephone. Five years ago there were very few, if any, telephones in the rural communities; today there is scarcely a farm house without one. All these things must have a decided effect upon the opinions and ideas of the population. The desire for centralization of schools grows very slowly. It is difficult even yet for the average person to see anything better than his local district school. Springfield township tried the plan of centralizing two schools, but since the combined schools were placed in one room and with only one teacher, the plan failed, and gave to many a wrong idea of the real meaning and advantages of centralization. The failure of this plan has set back the adoption of any such idea for many years. However, the desire for secondary education is growing. Twenty years ago very few youth in the rural districts thought of going to high school or college; today there is scarcely a household with children of proper age where one or more is not taking advantage of the chance for secondary education.

Newspapers and magazines have largely taken the place of the old "literary" and lyceum, as a means of conveying information, and strengthening or modifying sentiments and ideas. The debating club is a thing of the past; indeed there are very few social clubs of any kind in the rural districts. The means for association are fewer than in the past with its old-time co-operative harvest work. The annual county fair is probably the chief place of gathering and meeting, for the renewal of acquaintance and exchange of ideas. This is one of the county's most important institutions and one that holds chief place in the mind of the rural population.

There does not seem to be as much neighborly economic co-operation as formerly, since three or four men can now do the necessary work in wheat or hay harvest. Improved machinery everywhere has lessened the demand for human labor. There is not any great desire on the part of the farming community to join any extensive co-operative movement such as the Grange. There is now a Grange organization in Clark County, but it is weak. There are stated meetings of one small association, but there is no attempt to engage in any practical co-operative work. When the Grange was first organized in the seventies, there was great enthusiasm in the whole county, and many local co-operative lodges were formed, but there also arose disputes, and jealousies, and the whole movement soon died out.

Section 2. The City

We find conditions somewhat different in the city from those existing in the rural communities. A student of the social institutions of Toronto, Canada, has well said: "The modern city is an economic, a political, a moral phenomenon, the delight of the social student and the nightmare of every decent reformer. It lacks the monumental grandeur of the primitive city. It lacks the civic spirit of the classic city. It lacks the municipal functions of the medieval city. It easily surpasses the greatest cities of time in the rapidity of its growth, the conglomerate character of its elements and the masterly array of its problems. The primitive city was an aggregation. The modern city is an aggravation. The classic city was a social state, the modern city is real estate. The medieval city was defensive, but the modern city is offensive in the extreme."

What we have said concerning the growth of homogeneity, intelligence and common ideas in the country before the Civil War period, applies also to Springfield. Since that period, as already noted, new racial elements have come in and have complicated the problems of the complete assimilation, and development of mental and moral ideas.

The first and most important barrier to a complete tolera-

tion and conscious sympathy is that of color race. There is practically no amalgamation of the two elements. There are a few cases of intermarriage between white and colored; and, in at least a few of such alliances, the contracting parties are not moral reprobates. In two cases coming under our observation, the white girls who had married colored men were considered quiet, refined persons. The attitude of both races toward these alliances is one of intense bitterness. The parties to such contracts are socially ostracized by the whites, and they themselves will not (if they are permitted) associate with the colored.

This animosity on the part of the whites toward the colored is strong and growing; and on the part of the colored race there is a growing jealousy of rights, real or supposed. It is manifest everywhere. In the public schools the separation of colored and white children was abolished twenty years ago; and the plan has been provocative of trouble. Oftentimes white parents refuse to permit their children to sit by the colored in the school room; and, on the other hand, many colored parents are so jealous of their social rights that they object to any approach to a plan of so seating the children in the school room as to bring them in a group by themselves. Before mixed schools were introduced, there were colored teachers, but now it would be almost impossible to persuade any school board to elect a colored instructor, and there have been none since separate schools were abolished. In this respect Springfield differs from her neighbor, Columbus, where a few colored teachers are employed.

The same conditions prevail in politics. The colored vote is solicited by both parties, and the colored voter coddled; but when it comes to giving offices to the colored voter or politician, that is quite another thing. The only elective county office ever given to a colored man is that of infirmary director. A deputy auditor and deputy clerk have been taken from the colored people; and, be it said, they have been efficient officers. In the city, colored men have been appointed to minor offices, including that of policeman, but the sentiment is strong against electing any colored man to council, school board, or any other important office. There is a growing sentiment fostered, by the colored clergy and the colored professional men, that the time has come

when the colored voters should have a chance at the offices. The sentiment has been manifested in city elections, but as yet has had no practical result.

This animosity may be seen again in the industrial world. There are very few negroes in the labor unions. Employers, whether in shop or store, will seldom employ a colored man except for common, unskilled labor. It cannot be denied that it is very difficult for even the educated negro to find employment as a skilled laborer. There is very little association of the two races in society, in the churches or secret orders.

In our opinion the better element at least of the colored population does not seek recognition in church or club. The conflict appears chiefly in the schools, in politics, and in economic life. Among the older colored citizens there seems to be a growing desire for cultural associations similar to those of the whites. A short time ago a co-operative association was formed for the purpose of publishing a weekly newspaper devoted to the best interests of the race, but its success is a question.

Those who have recently come from the South are naturally the most ignorant, and they come here so that they may have a "chance to vote." Many of them form a part of the pauper class. We cannot agree with the observation made by the author of the Sandy Springs study that the moral condition of the negro is lower than in 1865. The extent of pauperism and the willingness to live on charity is great, yet there are hopeful features in the situation. The number of educated negroes is increasing, and the opinion of these must have an influence on the others. Undoubtedly the city high-school has been an influence for good in cultivating higher ideals among the colored. Undoubtedly the great majority of colored pupils in the high-school become quiet, self-respecting, self-controlled, and law-abiding citizens.

The problem of the complete assimilation of the ethnic races is still present in this city. We have already spoken of the Protestant Germans and their readiness to unite with the native stock. They do not cling to linguistic traditions as much as do the Catholic Germans. They prefer to send their children to the public schools, and are rapidly assimilating with the native stock. Religion presents no barrier to intermarriage

with other stocks and other sects. The Catholic Germans cling more tenaciously to language and to religious traditions. Indeed, religious traditions are more powerful than the linguistic, for there are frequent marriages with Irish Catholics; while there are comparatively few with German Protestants. The German Catholic school is largely patronized and every effort is made to keep the children there, although many pupils go from this school to the public high-school. The German Catholics are more conservative in every way than are the German Protestants.

In other portions of this study we have already referred to many events which have aided in bringing about a closer co-operation and in stimulating sympathy and common feelings. One of the prominent examples of co-operation, and most far-reaching in its effects was the Temperance Crusade in the early seventies. The enthusiasm for a temperance crusade spread from Hillsboro, Ohio, to Springfield in February, 1874. Through the influence of a sermon in the Presbyterian church, the women determined to begin a crusade against the saloons. They went in bands, visiting the saloons and holding street prayer meetings. One venerable woman, who took part in the crusade, says: "One of the blessings of the crusade was that the women of the different denominations came together in a closer bond of union than ever before." Many of the most prominent women of the city engaged in the crusade, and one of the chief was "Mother" Stewart, who later went from town to town to lecture on temperance work. The pastors of all the churches gave their help, and the editor of the chief city newspaper aided the cause by frequent editorials. At the close of the crusade came the months of the great "Murphy meetings," when many hundreds signed the pledge.

The day for such emotional revivals seems to have almost gone by. Very few of the churches in this day hold any more of the old-fashioned revival meetings.

A more recent response to a common stimulus occurred in 1902 on the occasion of the great fire which destroyed the old Whitely East street shops. The sympathies of the people of all classes were stirred, and the response was quick among rich and poor to aid the small manufacturers in rebuilding their shops and in giving work to the laborers affected.

These illustrations reveal a strong emotional nature in this people, easily excited, but needing almost a constant stimulation of the feelings in order to lead to action.

As in many another American city, the social ideal in Springfield has been the economic. The population has been more largely interested in its immediate economic welfare than in the development of civic beauty or the expansion of the moral life of the community. On the material side, however, there is a growing desire for good streets and cleaner ones, for a better sewerage system and for improved sanitary conditions.

Whether there has been a development of the mental and moral life, and whether there is reason to believe in the future development of a higher life, are questions which cannot be answered quantitatively. The people are quick to feel, but slow in action. This characteristic is illustrated by the sentiment stirred up against the Big Four Railroad on account of recent accidents at railroad crossings. At the time of different fatal accidents the newspapers reflected the indignation of the people at the negligence of the railroad in not providing safety gates or watchmen, but at the time of this writing public opinion has not been strong enough to enforce existing laws and ordinances governing such matters. The city seems to be in a state of transition. As one man expressed it: "It has reached the full stature of a city, but still retains many of the characteristics of village days."

When one studies the development of moral ideas, of the social spirit, and of the social conscience, his opinion will depend largely on his point of view. Judging from the results of the last spring election, one would believe that the city desired a wide open town, with a lax administration of the laws and ordinances regulating saloons and gambling houses, and one would believe that the general opinion is that the city exists for the good of the party spoilsman. The desire for such conditions is not confined to one political party, but to that element in both parties which desires a "liberal" administration. The town has certainly been "wide open." Saloons are open every day and night, with no regard for closing ordinances. If one may judge from the utterances of one of the newspapers, the gambling spirit has been rampant and unrestrained. Even when

indicted, saloon-keepers have found some successful way to escape punishment. The Law and Order League has been active in seeking to bring law-breaking saloon-keepers to punishment, but they have not been very successful, probably because they have been unfortunate enough to employ an agent who himself was not scrupulous in his method of getting cases against the law-breakers.

Judging again from the growth of the churches and church attendance, one may notice a growing indifference on the part of working men toward the church and to the call of the church. In most of the churches the laboring man is conspicuous by his absence. Indeed, this apathy toward the church is strong everywhere. Many of the churches have done nothing more than hold their own during the past ten years. People are attracted in great crowds to hear some noted evangelist, but regular church services fail to attract them.

On the other hand there are evidences of mental and moral growth and the development of a larger spirit of conscious sympathy. There is greater independence of thought and a more liberal spirit in all the churches. There is a greater feeling of sympathy and a larger co-operation among the churches than ever before. This is manifest in the frequent united efforts of the churches to attain various purposes. Those of the clergy who have turned their attention to the social regeneration of men and to the social nature and duties of men, have generally met with a prompt response from the people. One illustration of the change in front of a religious organization is furnished by one of the city churches in which but six or seven years ago a reference to social subjects was tabooed, but where, for the last two years, an organized study has been made of socialism, and social subjects. Indeed, this organization has attracted attention and interest in many other churches, and has suggested similar associations elsewhere.

In the political parties there is an increasing number of men that are independent in politics to the extent of recognizing principles as paramount, and who in local affairs look upon the city as a business corporation, and to be operated as such. This spirit is manifest in the discussions of the various literary clubs of the city. There is a growing interest in scientific, social and historical

subjects, and one indication of this growth is the increased use of books on such subjects in the public library.

All of these influences must bring about better and higher ideals of municipal beauty and public morality; and yet there is a vast deal to be done before there is realized in the fullest measure the ideals of physical beauty and civic righteousness. Indeed, as one surveys the city at this stage of its growth, he realizes that it is a long journey yet towards the realization of the idea that society in the city as elsewhere exists for the good of each social unit, and that each individual unit exists for the good of all. There still remains a great work for the schools and churches of the city to develop that true manhood and womanhood which shall find the greatest individual safety and freedom, and the highest well being only in becoming completely socialized.

CHAPTER III. THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The County

We now come to consider those forms of association which are almost entirely the products of mental phenomena. Each one of these forms of association implies a certain degree of mental and moral resemblance and a growing consciousness of likeness.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the public associations of the people of Clark County for political and economic purposes. In this section of Ohio, the people, influenced by political traditions in Virginia, made the county the most important subdivision of the state. The minor organizations are the townships and school districts. The chief functions of the townships are administrative, and are controlled by trustees; their work consists in the repair of minor roads and bridges, and in the care of the outdoor poor. The township judiciary consists of the justice of the peace court, which tries petty civil and criminal cases.

The county is chiefly an economic organization. Clark County was created by act of the legislature in 1817. Besides the sheriff, whose duties we need not describe, the chief administrative officers are the commissioners, auditor, recorder, and treasurer. The commissioners build and repair county roads, bridges, and public buildings, and have general supervision of the affairs of the county. The county selects officers to carry out the provisions for the care of the poor and for children's homes. Clark County has established both an infirmary for adults, and a children's home; the officers of the infirmary are elected by the people and those of the children's home are appointive. The one county court is the common pleas, which tries both civil and criminal cases. The probate court is chiefly a court of record for vital statistics, and for the filing and administration of wills.

(a) MARRIAGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

The relative numbers of marriages during the last thirty years, with the exception of four years from 1881 to 1885, do not

present any great variations. For convenience of comparison, the number for each year has been based on the population per 1,000. The mode for the last thirty years has been a little over nine per 1,000, and the average has been 9.1. Certainly the decrease in birth rate is not due to the relative decrease in marriages. The marriage rate in 1850 was 7.5 per 1,000; in 1875 9.2; and in 1903, 9.3. In general, the increase or decrease from the mean follows the industrial conditions in successive years. The greatest number referred to above occurred in the climax of the industrial boom in Springfield.

Since 1898 a record has been kept of marriages by color. This record shows that during the last six years the number of marriages among the colored has been relatively much greater than among the whites. In 1903 the rate was 8.6 for the whites and 15.9 for the colored; in 1902, 9.4 for the whites and 13.7 for the colored. While in 1900 the colored inhabitants were 8.9 per cent. of the total county population they furnished 10.2 per cent of all marriages; and in 1903 they furnished 15.7 per cent. of all marriages, while forming 9 per cent. of the population.

When we compare the number of marriages by five year periods with the births for five-year periods, we find that the average has been two births to each marriage, with a very slight increase for the last ten years. Since 1898 the number of births per marriage is slightly greater for the whites than for the colored.

The monthly record of marriages for 17 years shows that June holds first rank but three times, while December leads ten times. June holds first or second rank only seven times, while December is first or second for 15 years out of the 17. The months with fewest marriages are July, August and January. Forty per cent. of all marriages occurred in December, October, November and September. This does not correlate closely with the birth record by months, except in the case of September, which ranks second in number of births.

The following comparisons for the city alone are based on the census of 1900: Nearly 20,600 persons, or 53.8 per cent., were single; 39.5 per cent. were married, an increase of 21.2 per cent. over 1890; 6 per cent. were widowed, and the re-

mainder were divorced or unknown. Evidently the number of divorced is greatly underestimated. If we take into consideration only the population over 15 years of age, we find that 54.8 per cent. are married; 8.4 per cent. widowed and less than one per cent. divorced. Of the male population, 56.7 per cent. are single, and the single males number 53.3 per cent. of all single persons. The single females number 50.8 per cent. of all females. The single males have increased 19 per cent. and the single females 14.6 per cent. since 1890; the relative proportion of single males has increased somewhat more than one per cent. since 1890. The married males number 39.2 per cent. of the total male population, and the married females 39.8 per cent. of all females. The number of widowed is over twice as great among the females as among the males. About 3.5 per cent. of all males are counted as widowed, while the females had 8.7 per cent. widowed. If we consider only those males and females over 15 years of age, we find that 54.8 per cent. of the males and 55.4 per cent. of the females are married; and 4.8 per cent. of the males and 12.2 per cent. of the females are widowed.

Divorce.—We have compiled a list of the divorces pending and granted annually for a period of thirty years; and our observations are based on these data. The number of suits for divorce tried in the courts has increased at a remarkable rate. In 1875 the number pending in the beginning of the year was 28, and 22 were brought during the year, making a total of 50 before the court in that year. The number brought annually shows a continual increase. Assuming the population to be 37,000 in 1875, the population of the county has then increased to 62,800, or about 68 per cent.; the number of suits for divorce brought into court has increased from 22 to 221, or an increase of over 900 per cent. The greatness of this increase may be realized better by a comparison of marriages and divorces by five-year periods since 1875.

The number of divorces to marriages is as follows: 1875 to 1879, inclusive, 1 to every 12 marriages; 1880 to 1884, 1 to every 12 marriages; 1885 to 1889, 1 to every 9; 1890 to 1894, 1 to every 7; 1895 to 1899, 1 to every 6; 1900 to 1903, inclusive, 1 to every 5 marriages. As has been said before, the relative number of

marriages has not decreased, and this fact makes the great increase of divorces all the more noticeable. Of course, not all of the divorces asked for were granted; nor, on the other hand, do the divorces include desertions and separations that never come under the cognizance of the court. From 1875 to 1879 all but two of the divorces asked were granted; from 1880 to 1884, 63 per cent.; from 1885 to 1889, 73 per cent.; and since 1900, 74 per cent. of all divorces asked for have been granted.

The chief reasons alleged by those praying for divorce are three: Adultery, absence or neglect, and cruelty. Of course, in many cases the alleged causes are not the real ones. By far the greater number of cases are brought on the alleged cause of desertion and neglect, and the proportion is an increasing one; the next cause is cruelty. The number brought on account of adultery decreased constantly from 1880 to 1890; since that time the number has increased, although the number since 1900 is not so great as in the period 1879-1884. Certainly the number under the cause of desertion and neglect contains many which should be under the head of adultery.

It is impossible to determine what proportion of those seeking divorce is urban, and what proportion rural. It would be interesting to know the relation of divorce to the decreasing birth rate, and also the age of those seeking divorce; but it is impossible to determine these things from data at hand.

TABLE IX.

Number of Marriages and Divorces by Five-Year Periods from 1875.

	1875- 1879	1880- 1884	1885- 1889	1890- 1894	1895- 1899	1900- 1903
Marriages	1,709	2,341	2,216	2,272	2,096	2,099
Divorces asked	137	200	256	315	360	423
Divorces granted	135	126	188	224	263	317

(b) DWELLINGS

In 1900 there was one dwelling¹ to every 4.6 persons in Clark County; this is a slight decrease since 1890, but the number of dwellings has increased 15 per cent. The number to a dwelling has decreased 1.6 since 1850; while, on the other hand, the number of dwellings has increased more than 250 per cent. since that time.

In 1900, there were 13,529 families in the county or about 900 more than the number of dwellings. The number of families increased 17 per cent. over 1890. The average of persons to a family in 1900 was 4.3; in 1890, 4.5, and in 1850 5.8. Sixty-three per cent. of the dwellings of the county are in the city. The number in the city increased 19 per cent. over 1890, and the number in the rural districts increased but 2 per cent. In the city the average number of persons to a dwelling in 1900 was 4.8, a slight increase over 1890, but still not so large as in 1880, while in the rural population the average was 4.4, a slight decrease from 1890.

In 1900, 65 per cent. of the county families were urban. The number in the city increased 22 per cent. and the number in the rural districts increased 7 per cent. over 1890. In the city the average number to a family was 4.4, and in the rural districts 4.3, a slight decrease in each from 1890. The city contains 64.6 per cent. of the private families of the county, which comprise 96 per cent. of the urban population, with an average size of 4.2 per family. In the rural population, practically all of the families are private, and the average is 4.3 persons to a family.

When we consider the total number of persons to a dwelling in the city, we find that the mode is three persons. Eighteen and five-tenths per cent. of all the dwellings are occupied by three persons each; 15.7 per cent. are occupied by four persons per dwelling; 14.8 per cent. by five persons; 11 per cent. by six persons; and small percentages by six persons or more.

In the city, families of from one to two persons have increased 47 per cent. over 1890, and contain 9.3 per cent. of the entire city population. This class forms 23 per cent. of all urban families.

¹ We use the term dwellings as used in the last Federal census.

The families of three persons form 20 per cent. of all families; an increase of 23 per cent. over 1890. This class contains 14 per cent. of the city's population. The families of four persons number 18 per cent. of all families and have increased 20 per cent. over 1890. This group contains 16.6 per cent. of the city's population. The five-member family has increased but 8 per cent. over 1890, and contains 16 per cent. of the population. The six-member family contains 13.2 per cent. of the entire population; the seven-member family, 10.2 per cent.; and the eight-member family, 7 per cent.

(c) POPULATION AND OCCUPATION GROUPS

The following is based on the census of 1900: The population over 10 years of age formed 82 per cent. of the entire population; of this number the males formed 50.3 per cent. and the females 49.7 per cent. The actual labor force of the city is made up of 12,686 men and 2,809 women, or just about one-half of the population over 10 years of age and 40.5 per cent. of the total population. The men in gainful occupations number over 80 per cent. of all males over 10 years of age, and about 66 per cent. of all urban males; the women so engaged are 18 per cent. of all females over 10 years of age, and about one-seventh of all the urban females.

The largest occupation group is that of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, which contains nearly 47 per cent. of the total actual labor force, and which represents more than one-fifth of the entire city population. Nine-tenths of all workers in this group are men; more than one-half of the men, and not quite one-fourth of the women, in all occupations are in this group. Of the 6,600 men in this occupation group, more than one-fourth are iron and steel workers, and more than one-sixth are machinists; only 14 women are in this class. One man in every six of all the males over 10 years old is an iron and steel worker or machinist.

The trade and transportation group is the next in size. It contains about 3,100 men and 500 women, or about one-fourth of the actual labor force of the city. About one-fourth of all male laborers and about the same proportion of females are in

this group. The largest sub-group is that of salesmen, who are one-sixth of all in the class. Another sixth is made up of the merchant class.

The next group, and but little smaller than the last, is that of domestic and personal service. About 23 per cent. of all workers are in this group; the men are 63 per cent. and the women 37 per cent. of the number. The men comprise 18 per cent. of all male workers, and the women nearly one-half of all females in gainful occupations. Four-fifths of the men in this group are laborers not especially classified, and 5 per cent. are saloon-keepers. The greater number of the women (66 per cent.) are servants.

The next class is that of professional service, comprising 5.6 per cent. of all workers; and is made up of 4.5 per cent. of all male workers and 9.4 per cent. of all the women in gainful occupations. The men are 69 per cent. of this class.

The smallest class is that of agricultural pursuits, comprising 1.5 per cent. of all in gainful occupations.

(d) MALES OF MILITIA AGE

In the whole county in 1900, 22 per cent. of the population were of militia age, an increase of 15.5 per cent. over 1890. The city contains 68.1 per cent. of this number, an increase of over 23 per cent. from 1890. This element was 23.3 per cent. of the city population; 80.6 per cent. of these were native whites, and 11.3 per cent. were colored. Nearly 24 per cent. of the entire colored element were of militia age; an increase of almost one-fourth over 1890. In the same time the native whites increased 30.2 per cent. and the foreign whites decreased one-fourth. In the rural districts by far the greater number (over 93 per cent.) were native whites, a gain of 3 per cent. over 1890; while the colored element, fewer than 200 in number, made up only one-sixth of all the negroes of this class in the county.

(e) VOTING POPULATION

The voting population of Clark County in 1900 comprised 30 per cent. of the total population, and 60.5 per cent. of the voters were urban. In the city 30.8 per cent. of the population and in the rural districts 29.1 per cent. are voters. In the city 88.2 per

cent., and in the country 97 per cent. of voters, are white, an increase over 1890 of 30 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively. The proportion of negroes is slightly greater in the voting than in the total population. The colored voters have increased 31.4 per cent. in the city and have decreased more than 11 per cent. in the rural districts. The foreign born electors are only 14 per cent. of all voters, and have decreased greatly since 1890.

Section 2. Springfield

Springfield was incorporated as a city in 1850; and the charter of government became effective in 1851, and was the fundamental law of the municipality for forty years. During these years the administrative functions of the city government were not well divided among the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The mayor was not only an executive, but also a judicial officer; his sole assistant was the city marshal, who had the powers of town constable. During this period the city council was not exclusively legislative, but had also many executive powers.

In 1891, Springfield was one of the cities classified and re-chartered by the state legislature. The fundamental idea was to establish a bi-partisan form of government, so that there might be harmony between the two great political parties. The plan was never realized in any particular; the division of city boards equally between the parties resulted in political quarrels, feuds, deals, and wire-pulling—all unworthy of such bodies. After ten years' trial, the good men of both parties were thoroughly disgusted with the practical working of the plan and were eager for a change.

The present plan is the same in all Ohio cities having over 5,000 inhabitants. The charter, which went into effect in 1903, provides for a more complete severing of legislative and executive functions than existed under the old charter. The legislative department consists of a single body, the council, composed at present of nine members; six of them chosen by wards and three by the city at large. The president of this council is chosen in addition to these by popular vote, and has no vote except in case of tie. This method of election of the president

of the council does away with the quarrels and wire-pulling attendant upon the former method of election by the council itself. The council has general legislative authority in framing ordinances and rules subordinate to the city charter; it has, further, the general tax levying power, limited, however, to a levy of ten mills—except by special consent of the corporate body, and by the tax commission, which may criticise or revise it; but the veto of this commission is not final, since the council may still pass the levy over the veto by a three-fourths majority of all the members. The councilmen hold office for two years.

The chief executive is the mayor, elected for two years. Under the old charter he was a mere figurehead; now he has far more power. Vacancies in this office are filled by the president of the council until the next regular election. The mayor may be removed for cause by the governor. The mayor appoints the board of public safety, the park board, hospital and health boards, and the minor administrative officers; for the first time he has a veto power over the acts of the council. The other chief executive officials are the treasurer, auditor, and board of public service; these officers are elective. The board of public service has purely administrative duties; having the care of all public buildings and highways; it is limited in making contracts to the sum of \$500, except when authorized by the council. The board of public safety is appointed for four years, and has the regulation and supervision of the police and fire departments. The four-year term of service is good and might well be applied to all other officers in the city. All appointees of this board are under the merit system—a new and admirable part of the present plan of government. All members are subject to removal by the mayor, with the approval of the board. The mayor may remove the board members by preferring charges against them before the council.

The board of review is appointive and has power to equalize the valuations of all real property in the city. The board may place a value on any property not already listed for taxation, or change the valuation of property already listed. As in all other Ohio cities, there is also a decennial board of equalization, which appraises all property anew for the ensuing decade. The board of

elections also is appointive; it has charge of all matters pertaining to registration and elections in the city.

The board of education is the only body not yet subject to reform by the municipal code; it is hoped, however, that the present legislature (1904) will reform the method of election of school boards, and the general system of school administration. The present board consists of twelve members, two from each ward, and elected for two years. The board appoints the superintendent of public instruction and other officers and teachers in the schools. During the past year there has been agitation in Springfield, as in other Ohio cities, for the adoption of what is known as the "Toledo Plan," which provides for a smaller number of members, and makes at least one of them a salaried officer, requiring him to devote his entire time to the business management of the schools, leaving the other school administration to the superintendent of instruction. Further suggestions are: The election of members by the city at large, instead of by wards; the nomination of members, not by political parties, but through petitions of at least two hundred citizens.

The judicial department of the city consists of a police court, comprising a judge, clerk, and prosecutor, all elected for two years. Experience in Springfield proves that the term of office is not sufficiently long to make them independent of political influences. Only petty criminal cases are tried here. All civil cases are tried in the justice of the peace or common pleas courts.

In general criticism of the political organization of the city, we may say: First, that the executive department is much stronger than ever before, yet the mayor should be given more independent power in the removal of his appointees; again, there is no reason why the board of public service should not be appointive, as the board of safety is. Again, the executive boards have taken upon themselves to decide what laws or ordinances should be enforced, forgetting that they have no right to exercise individual judgment as to what laws to enforce, and that their plain duty is to enforce the decrees of the people. Last, and most serious, is the criticism that politics so largely control nearly every department of the city government. The legislature would have been wiser if it had adopted the plan proposed by the

"Special Committee of 1900," which provided that "fitness should be the only test of the appointment, and fidelity and efficiency the only tenure of office." They suggested a council of seven, four from councilmanic districts, and three from the city at large.

In the executive department, only the mayor, clerk, and treasurer were to be elective, and nominations were not to be made by party primaries, but by petitions of some definite number of voters.

The general opinion of advanced thinkers in Ohio today seems to be in favor of the formation of an executive department on the Federal plan. Other interesting features of the proposed code are the propositions that all cities shall have the right to own all telephones, gas, and electric light plants; that cities of over 50,000 shall be empowered to own their street-car systems, and that no franchises shall be granted except by direct vote of the people.

Section 3. Private Associations

(a) CULTURAL

In the old days there seem to have been more associations proportionately to the population than at present. Even as late as twenty years ago, scarcely a rural community failed to have a large and flourishing literary society, debating club, or singing school. Today the old-fashioned spelling school or debating society is a curiosity. The place of these old clubs in the city and in many rural communities has been taken by almost innumerable fraternal organizations among the men and by women's clubs among the other sex.

There were 98 fraternal bodies in Springfield in 1900, with a total membership of 11,311. There are very few men in the city who do not belong to at least one of these organizations, and many belong to more than one. It is not necessary to speak of the individual fraternities. The Odd Fellows are strongest, with about one-fifth of the total fraternal membership. The Knights of Pythias and the Masons are second and third respectively. Nine of the Masonic lodges are colored, with 430 members; five Knights of Pythias lodges are colored, with 325 members. In

all, about 1,000 colored persons belong to the fraternal societies. Three of the fraternal orders have state homes in Springfield—the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Pythians. The enthusiasm for fraternal associations has lately spread over the county; especially is this true of the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. Nearly every little hamlet now has one of these organizations.

There are many club organizations among the women of Springfield. These clubs are of all sorts and their range of study seems unlimited. The first woman's club was formed about twenty-five years ago, as a branch of the Chautauqua movement. It is impossible to enumerate all the women's clubs of today—their name is legion. The desire for social and literary clubs is confined to no one sect or class, but is common to all classes. During the past two or three years, four or five clubs have been formed among the colored women of the city. An inquiry at the public library brings out the fact that these study clubs are creating a larger demand than formerly for works other than fiction.

There seems to be little of such club life in the rural communities. Indeed, it appears that during the past few years there has been a great lack of that old social life which formerly characterized the rural population. Nothing, as yet, has taken the place of the old-time quilting and sewing bees. Probably the coming of the interurban trolley and the telephone will serve to bring about a renewal and strengthening of social life.

Religious Associations.—The first religious organization in the county was that of the Methodists, just a century ago. They erected their first building in 1814. A church building was erected before this, however, by the "New Lights," in 1810, but the organization lasted only fifteen years. The next organization went under the name of "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church," but it is now known as the United Presbyterian. Another old organization is the regular Presbyterian, which was formed in 1819. The Federal census of 1850 gives the number of churches as 63, with a seating capacity of 23,000. Unfortunately the census did not include the number of communicants. These societies represented 12 different sects, the Methodists lead-

ing, and the Presbyterians and Baptists following. By 1890, the number of societies had increased to 98, with a seating capacity of 36,000, an increase of 58 per cent. over 1850. The value of all church property was more than \$792,000. If the census figures for 1850 are correct, they show that the churches then had a seating capacity for 500 more than the total population; while in 1890 there were seatings for only about 70 per cent. of the population. The census of 1890 gives the total number of communicants in the county as 19,576, an average of about 200 to each society; and comprising about 37 per cent. of the total population.

It has been difficult to get the church enumeration of the present day; in some cases estimates only were given by pastors or clerks. The number of societies is now (1904) 100, with 22,000 communicants, a gain of about 12.5 per cent. in 13 years. This includes an estimate of 4,000 adherents of the Catholic churches. About 35 per cent. of the total county population are church members. At present there are 45 societies in the city, and 55 in the rural districts. The communicants in the city number 16,000 in round numbers and in the rural districts 6,000. The increase in the rural districts has been slightly greater, proportionately, than in the city. Many of the churches in the little villages and hamlets, however, are barely holding their own. The Methodist Episcopal is strongest in the rural districts, comprising about one-third of the entire rural church population; but it has scarcely done more than hold its own in recent years. The Lutherans, Presbyterians and Baptists are next in order of strength, making one-fifth of the rural population. The Reformed Church, and the Christian, number about 600 each, and the Methodist Protestant, 300. The rural Catholics number about 300. There is one rural African Methodist church with 175 members.

This county has been a meeting place for many sects that are peculiar on account of dress or particular religious observances. In the western portion of the county between Springfield and New Carlisle are many Dunkards, who came from Pennsylvania about fifty years ago; they number about 300, and are among the most thrifty and well-to-do of all the inhabitants of the county. They are now divided into two bodies. In the southeast-

ern corner of the county there has been a settlement of Friends for sixty years or more; their number has not grown during the past few years. There are now about 200 communicants in their two churches; they are divided about equally into Orthodox and Hicksite Friends.

The southwestern corner of the county, in Mad River and Bethel townships, is largely made up of Mennonites and River Brethren, all of whom are well-to-do and thrifty farmers. The Mennonites, about 200 in all, are divided into three groups. The largest group, 140 persons, is that of the Reformed Mennonites; the other two groups, about equal in numbers, are the "Brethren in Christ" and "Mennonites Proper." There are only about 60 River Brethren all told. The Seventh Day Baptists have a church in the northwestern part of the county. There is also a community of Saints north and northwest of Springfield.

In the city the total number of communicants comprises about 38 per cent. of the urban population. The first great division of the urban religious population is between Protestant and Catholic. Until 1830, there was not a Catholic in the city, but ten years later there were many Catholic families and a church organization was formed. There are now three large Catholic societies—one German and two Irish. There is evidently a discrepancy in the number of Catholics as given in the Eleventh Census, for a recent local census returned 800 fewer than the number given in 1890. It is a conservative judgment to estimate the number of Catholics in the city as about 10 per cent. of the total population, and about one-fourth of the church population. The Irish Catholics are three times as numerous as the German Catholics. Recent returns show 250 German Catholic families and 850 Irish Catholic families in the churches.

The German Protestants are in two churches, having a membership of about 1,800; these churches are strong and growing. The Lutherans, among the Protestant bodies, have the greatest number of churches, but the Methodists have the greatest number of communicants. Nearly 77 per cent. of all church members are Protestant, and of these the German Lutherans make up 11.2 per cent., thus leaving about 66 per cent. for the English Protestants. The Methodists, with five bodies, comprise 14.7

per cent. of the total religious population, and the English Lutherans 13 per cent. These four bodies mentioned above make up then all but 38 per cent. of the church population. If the figures for 1890 are correct, the Methodists have done little more than hold their own since that time. The English Lutherans now have seven churches, and have increased 40 per cent. over 1890. The Lutherans of all kinds number one-fourth of the church population and about 10 per cent. of the city population. The predominance of the Lutheran element may be accounted for when we remember that Pennsylvania and Maryland have furnished so large a proportion of the older city population.

The Presbyterians are next in strength, with 1,500 members, or about 10 per cent. of all church members; they are divided into the regular Presbyterians, with four churches and 1,250 members, and the United Presbyterians, with one church and 250 members. The first body has increased more rapidly than the latter, the increase being about 30 per cent. over 1890. Next in size are the Baptist, Congregational, and Protestant Episcopal denominations, each with two churches, and about 500 members, and each growing very slowly. The other (white) churches are scattered among various denominations, *e. g.*, the United Brethren, one church, 400 members; the Christians, 200 members; and the Universalists with fewer than 100 members. The Jews have a strong organization of about 200 members and are among the most liberal of all the sects. While nothing definite can be learned as to the number of Christian Scientists, yet the number cannot be far from 300, and is growing. The Salvation Army has a strong organization in the city, and has gained the entire respect and financial co-operation of the community.

The 5,000 colored persons in the city are represented by 1,200 communicants. They comprise about 8 per cent. of the total church membership. The Methodists comprise 56 per cent., and the Baptists 44 per cent. of this element. The Baptists have two churches and the Methodists three. If the returns are correct, the colored church membership has increased greatly since 1890. The Methodists have almost doubled their numbers and the Baptists have increased by a large percentage. The two Baptist

churches are of brick, and are large and commodious; their property is valued at \$39,000.

The above named are the regular organizations. As auxiliary to these may be mentioned the Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, and the Baptist Young People's Unions, each of which is organically connected with some church. Another power for good in the city is the Young Men's Christian Association. The first attempt to form an association was in 1854, 10 years after the first attempt of George Williams in England. An old citizen says that the Civil War united such associations into the Christian Commission, and thus terminated the career of this one in Springfield. A reorganization was effected in 1868. The chief function of this association was to secure public meetings on Sunday and to hold services at the jail and station house. This association also made a collection of some 2,000 volumes, to be used in lieu of a public library, which, in 1872, became the nucleus of the present library. The association relinquished active work in 1872. Another organization was formed in 1879, but failed of its purpose. The last and successful attempt to form an association was made in 1887; it grew rapidly and in 1892 numbered more than 1,000 men. A large association building was erected in 1901 at a cost of nearly \$100,000. This association is a pioneer in the work of teaching mechanical drawing and manual training in its night schools. A few years ago an attempt was made to establish an association among the colored men, but as yet it has made little progress.

The Young Women's Christian Association may be classed among the religious associations, although a part of its work cannot be described as strictly religious in character. It is an outgrowth of an old association known as the "Deaconess Home." The work has been to care for women and children; one notable feature is the establishment of a relief home for children whose mothers must work away from home, and also for homeless children.

(b) ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS

Private economic associations are chiefly in manufacturing pursuits, although there are 1,200 merchants and agents in the city.

Associations in manufacturing began with the beginning of the city's history. There are now 13 companies engaged in making machinery and material and supplies for other factories; 7 companies make gas and steam engines; 21 make iron and steel products, including furnaces, stoves, bridges, and electric supplies; 14 houses manufacture publishing supplies; 9 firms are florists; 4 make medicines and chemicals, and 51 are engaged in miscellaneous manufactures. There are five national banking associations, with over \$5,000,000 resources; there are also two strong building and loan associations.

Labor Unions.—Before the close of the Civil War, there were no labor unions in Clark County for the reason that the modern manufacturing system had scarcely begun. The first union to be formed was that of the iron molders, in 1864, with 22 charter members, among whom were many of the now well-known and respected citizens, and many who hold prominent positions in the city. The charter was returned after a few years, but regained in 1878. This union pays sick and out-of-work benefits. In common with the other members of the International Molders, it has an agreement with various employers' associations, by which all disputes must be heard by a joint committee representing each organization—a plan that has been successful in Springfield.

The second labor organization formed in the city was the Typographical Union. Its list of charter members includes many who are now publishers and employers. The first event of any prominence connected with its history was in 1886, when a strike was made for higher wages; the decision of the matter was left to an arbitration committee, and was satisfactorily adjusted. The introduction of type-setting and type-casting machinery has not proved a detriment to the workmen of Springfield. One of their number said: "It has benefited us, because it has produced a stimulus to the printing business." There has never been a serious strike in connection with this union.

Aside from these two unions no others existed until 1883, when the locomotive engineers established a branch here. The new impetus to the organization of labor came between 1883 and 1886 in the Knights of Labor movement. The first was the Mad River Assembly, which was the sole Knights' organization until 1885-6, when the Tailors' Assembly was formed. It was

followed by the Champion City, Lagonda, Germania, Phoenix, Excelsior and others; in all there were eleven assemblies. In October, 1886, a district assembly was formed with a membership of 3,000, and with this city as headquarters. The Knights were strong in Springfield, and a trial of strength between them and the city's greatest employer, William N. Whitely, soon ensued. A large proportion of the men in his shops were Knights. The organization had been making trouble in other places, and it was feared that there would be trouble here. Those men that were labor leaders here twenty years ago now frankly admit that the trouble grew out of a misunderstanding of the nature and plans of the Knights of Labor. Fully 1,500 men were employed by the Whitelys, and when one day the foremen made an examination they found that 1,000 men were Knights. Orders were immediately issued for the discharge of every man who would not sign an iron-clad agreement promising to join no labor organization. The firm placed a great sign on the shop, which declared that free and independent workmen only would be employed. This action provoked intense excitement, and a riot seemed imminent; however, the advice of cooler heads was followed, although for weeks the city was stirred up over the situation to a degree never before nor since equaled. The firm refused a compromise on any conditions except complete surrender; and those "locked out" placed a boycott on all the firm's products, and enlisted organized labor over the whole country in its support. The boycott was powerful enough to become a strong element in the causes bringing financial troubles upon these employers. But the Knights of Labor, as a general organization, with a political bias, could not cope with the establishment and growth of separate craft organizations. Soon after the Whitely troubles the organization waned; and by 1890, nearly all the assemblies in the city were discontinued; the Mad River Assembly lived until 1896. During the period of their greatest strength, the Knights in Springfield exerted a great influence in interesting their members and the people generally in the study of industrial and economic questions. Many speakers of prominence were brought here for the purpose of agitation and education. No other troubles than those mentioned above have occurred. Relations between employer and employes have been harmonious.

The cigar makers united in 1887, and later the bakers and the locomotive firemen. On September 1, 1903, there were in existence in the city 62 craft unions. There are about 5,000 workmen in these organizations, or about five in every seven of the workers in the trades represented by these unions. The existence of the general body of Knights had impressed upon the minds of many the desirability of some medium for united action. A meeting was called early in 1890 for the purpose of forming a central body; seven crafts met together and formed a permanent organization, to be known as the Trades and Labor Assembly. The preamble to its constitution sets forth the following aims: "To promote unity of sentiment and action and a spirit of fraternity among all organizations." It cannot be denied that this central assembly has done much good. The present year is only one among many in which the assembly has been interested in securing university extension lectures; every year the assembly is addressed by speakers from abroad or from the city. It has interested itself in all sorts of economic and social questions; it was active in trying to secure the passage of the Australian Ballot Law; it has given support to the bill creating a State Board of Arbitration and State Departments of Inspection of Workshops and Factories. In 1890 the assembly instituted the celebration of Labor Day; as the chief features of the day it provides a great parade, and an array of speakers and various amusements.

(c) ASSOCIATIONS WITH A MORAL PURPOSE

The private associations of this sort have been pre-eminently those formed by women. Ever since the first association for work of love during the Civil War, the women have organized for some work of charity. Very soon after the war a "Woman's Benevolent Society" was formed; this society, after a few years, resulted in the formation of the Associated Charities of the city, a semi-public organization for poor relief.

About nine years ago a sewing school was organized, the expenses being partly met by the Associated Charities and partly by private gifts. The school is undenominational; it is large now and is growing steadily. The Needle Work Guild is another

organization of the women of the city; it is an association for the relief of the poor by means of gifts and clothing.

The Young Women's Mission was organized in 1897 for the purpose of caring for the sick poor. One of the best illustrations of the work of women in Springfield is the Clark Memorial Home for Aged Women, established in 1899. A payment of \$200 must be made by those who enter the Home; and any property they may be possessed of at the time of their death is supposed to revert to the Home. The women of the city bear the expenses of maintaining the Home; and thus far they have managed successfully to meet all current expense. The two Women's Christian Temperance Unions are the other undenominational organizations for the purpose of giving the city a moral uplift; their influence is sometimes overlooked in the presence of the work done by the other organizations mentioned above. Their chief work has been in extending all influences that make for temperance reform.

(d) POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The electors in the city, in 1900, made up 65 per cent. of the electors of the whole county, and 30.8 per cent. of the total city population. In 1900, 30.3 per cent. of the county population were voters; in 1890, 28.1 per cent.; in 1880, only 27.7 per cent.; and in 1870, but 23.9 per cent. The voting population of the city has increased a little over 29.2 per cent. since 1890, and that of the rural population a little more than 6 per cent.

The vote of the county from year to year shows a varying interest in the city, state, and national affairs; and has never failed to be Republican in state and national elections. The rural vote always shows a Republican majority in county elections; but the parties in the city are about equally divided on local affairs. Records of the vote of the political parties are available as far back as 1818. In 1873, the records first separate the city from the county vote. From a comparison of the vote at presidential elections in the county since 1829, it may be noted that the parties are better organized now than they were formerly; and that an increasing proportion of the voting population takes a practical interest in elections. Before 1856, it was seldom that more than 75 per

cent. of the total vote was gotten out in presidential elections, but since 1864, from 85 to 90 per cent. of the voters have been represented at the polls. The earliest settlers were predominantly National Republicans; and, later, Whigs. Until 1844 the Whigs had twice as many adherents as the Democrats.

The first independent party in the county appeared in 1842, when the Abolitionists polled 44 votes out of a total of more than 3,000 cast. This party grew slowly, polling only 67 votes in 1852, and then rising rapidly to 360 in 1853. In 1854 it joined the Republican party. The other independent party in earlier years was the Know Nothing; in 1856 it first appeared with 250 votes, but it disappeared very rapidly. Since 1870, there have been many independent movements in the county. The Greenback party began in 1873, became strongest in 1878, and died in 1880; it was never very large and at the time of its greatest strength polled fewer than 250 votes out of a total of some 9,000.

The greatest independent movement was the Populist; this party grew from 43 in 1884 to some 1,200 in 1887. By 1900, however, this movement, also, had died away.

The first Prohibition vote in the county was cast in 1870. The large vote of the party in 1874 was evidently due to the Women's Crusade and the Murphy meetings of 1873. This party has had a checkered career. Presidential elections have always brought a majority of its adherents back to the old parties. The period of greatest growth was between 1885 and 1889; in each of those years the vote was not far from 1,000. The vote decreased from nearly 900 in 1890 to 79 in 1895. In the election of 1903, 300 votes were cast. Probably one reason for the decline has been the increase of other independent parties since 1895. In 1895 the Socialist Labor party claimed a few adherents; it cast only 38 votes in 1903. The Social Democrats were organized in 1900, but have not appeared on the ticket since. The Socialist party appeared in 1901 with 165 votes, which increased to more than 600 in 1902, and declined again to 345 in 1903. This party seems to have caught all that were formerly in the Union Reform and Social Democratic parties. A futile attempt was made in 1897 to organize a Negro Protective party, but the

negroes seem to be too much attached to the Republican party to join any independent movement.

Taking the county as a whole during the past twenty years, there has been a small and almost a constant proportion of independent voters. For the most part the Greenback movement was a rural one. In general, the Prohibition party has been stronger in the country than in the city. Since 1900, however, the Prohibitionists in the city have been more numerous. A very small number of the adherents of the newer parties are in the rural districts.

When the arrays of votes of the two great parties are arranged graphically, the two polygons for the county show a remarkable similarity; they show that when apathy appears in one party, it is quite as likely to appear in the other. The rural vote in both parties has been much more even than in the city.

The private political clubs have been more numerous among the Republicans than among the Democrats. At present the Republicans have a large club actively engaged politically.

CHAPTER IV. THE SOCIAL WELFARE

Section 1. Economic

The economic well being of the people of Clark County is manifest in various ways, and many of these have already been indicated in the previous portions of this study. The public buildings of the county bear witness to its wealth. The majority of the farm houses bear evidence of prosperity; they are well furnished; an increasing number are equipped with long distance telephones and other modern conveniences. If the number of dwellings erected is an index of prosperity, the county is enjoying a period of marked prosperity. Since 1900 more dwellings have been erected than in the twenty-five years between 1859 and 1875, and more than half as many as were erected during the last decade. The greater part of this increase has been in the city. The number of dwellings in Springfield is increasing faster than in any other period of its history, save in the years 1882 and 1883.

In the country the value of all lands and buildings has increased from \$6,000,000 in 1850 to \$12,000,000 in 1900. The value of implements has increased from \$144,000 in 1850 to \$416,000 in 1900; and the value of live stock has increased from \$1,373,000 in 1880 to \$1,615,000 in 1900; the total value of farm products has increased from \$2,286,000 in 1880 to \$2,904,000 in 1900.*

Of the 13,386 private families living in the county, 17.5 per cent. lived in farm homes in 1900; and of these farm homes, 60 per cent. were owned by the occupants, a decrease of 1 per cent. from the proportion in 1890, and 9 per cent. from 1880. Sixty-five per cent. of the farm owners owned homes free from all incumbrances. This is 4 per cent. less than the number in 1890. In 1900, 40 per cent. of the farms were tilled by renters, a slightly greater number than in 1880.

The absolute number owning farm homes has decreased about 1 per cent. since 1880. The number of renters has increased

* Tabulated from assessors' returns.

41 per cent. from 1880 to 1890 and 1 per cent. since 1890. This would seem to indicate that the farmers have been increasing in well being since 1895, relatively to the period 1885-1895. There are about 2,400 homes in the rural districts other than farm homes. Of these, only 46 per cent. were owned in 1900 by their occupants, while just one-half were so owned in 1890. Of these homes, 60 per cent. were free from incumbrance, an increase of 16 per cent. over 1890. The absolute number of homes owned by their occupants is about 2 per cent. less than in 1890, while the number free from debt has increased 40 per cent. The number of renters is about 4 per cent. greater than in 1890.

In the city there are about 8,700 private families; 62 per cent. of these live in rented homes. This is 2 per cent. less than the proportion in 1890. Sixty-one per cent. of these homes are free from incumbrance—a slight decrease since 1890. The absolute number owned has increased from 2,400 to 3,000, an increase of 25 per cent., while the number owned free has increased 18 per cent.

It may be noted in passing that of the 1,000 negroes living outside the city, 18 families, representing 85 persons, live on their own farms; and 25 families, representing probably 115 persons, live on rented farms. The farm owners represent about 8.5 per cent., and the renters 11.5 per cent. of the total rural negro population. This would indicate that about four-fifths of the negroes are either laborers living on farms or are residents of the smaller villages. It is not possible to find the number of negroes in the city who own homes.

We have already indicated the nature of the agricultural products of the county, and only a word more is necessary. If returns are accurate, there are far fewer cattle and sheep in the county than in 1850. The number of sheep has decreased from 53,000 in 1850, to 20,000 in 1901. The wealth of the agricultural districts consists primarily of the staples, wheat and corn; the average yield of corn during the past five years has been 2,000,000 bushels. Farm laborers are scarce and in great demand. The average wages are \$20 per month, with board. Day laborers receive from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; and even at this price many farmers complain that it is almost impossible to secure or retain desirable workmen. The same is true of female laborers

in the rural districts. Although there are as yet absolutely no class distinctions between employer and employe on the farms, yet it is well nigh an impossibility to obtain help in house work. The reason is readily found in the attractions and supposed advantages of the city, where work is to be obtained in shop or store at a meager wage.

The manufacturing interests of the county are quite large even outside the city. Various causes have contributed to the development and advance of manufacturing in the region. "First," says one writer, "must be considered the great commercial advantages of this state; Ohio has easy water communication with the Atlantic seaboard via Lake Erie and the Erie Canal, and with the Northwest by the lakes and St. Marie Canal, while the Ohio River furnishes cheap communication with Pennsylvania and the Mississippi Valley." Then, too, as the Twelfth Census report suggests, the pre-eminence of the state in agriculture created an extensive market in the middle of the century, while the forests of hard wood and the local or nearby manufacture of iron furnished abundant supplies of the chief materials for manufacturers. Springfield is a distributing center for manufactured products. Each year whole trainloads of these products leave for the West and Northwest and for Eastern ports, to be shipped to Russia, Australia and other grain growing countries. While it is not possible to distinguish the manufactures of the city and non-city districts further back than 1880, yet it is interesting to compare the growth of the county's manufacturing interests as far back as 1850. In 1850 there were 200 manufacturing establishments in the county; in 1900 the number was 391. The capital invested in 1850 was about \$837,000; in 1900 it was \$14,500,000. In 1850 the value of all raw material used was \$1,242,000; in 1900 it was \$5,843,000. In 1850 the total number of wage earners in these establishments was 879, an average of 4.4 to each establishment and with an average annual wage of \$300.00 each or about a dollar a day for each work day; by 1870 the number of employes had become more than twice as large, with an average annual wage of \$1.50 a day each. The 2,000 wage earners of 1870 doubled by 1880; and in 1900 there were 6,806 employes, an increase of 60 per cent. over 1880, and an average of 17 to each establishment. The total of wages paid

amounted to an average of \$1.50 per day to each workman. The value of the product in the county increased from \$1,960,000 in 1850 to more than \$13,000,000 in 1900.

The smaller towns of the county outside the city have a considerable amount of manufacturing. In 1900 there were 86 such establishments, with a capital of over \$500,000, with 200 employes and an average daily wage of \$1.36 to each workman. The value of the product is considerably over \$500,000 annually.

The city in 1900 had 305 manufacturing establishments, an increase of 33 over 1890. The capital is not much larger than in 1890; this is due to the removal from the city of the great White-ly interests and the consequent withdrawal of \$2,000,000 capital. The value of the product in 1880 was \$8,500,000, and in 1900, \$12,800,000, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The 4,000 men employed in the establishments in 1880 have increased to 6,640 in 1900, an increase of over 67 per cent. More than 92 per cent. of all wage earners are rated as above 16 years of age; the average daily wage has increased very rapidly. In the eighteen months from January 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, there was an increase of 19 factories and nearly 1,700 workmen. Judging from the rate of growth, it is a safe calculation to state that the factory employes now number 9,000 men and 800 women. From a local census in 1901, it was found that 8,875 men and 816 women were employed.

As regards the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing in the various cities of the country, Springfield held 92d rank in 1900; as regards the gross value of manufactured products, 70th place; as regards capital invested, 61st place, a fall from 51st place in 1890; as regards the number of wage earners, 71st place (68th place in 1890); in total wages, 63rd place, a rise from 66th place in 1890, and from 56th place in 1880. Springfield is one of the chief cities of the world in the manufacture of agricultural implements: only one other city in the United States (Chicago) outranks her. In 1860 there were seven small establishments of this character, with 114 employes and an average wage of 75 cents a day. In 1900 the value of this product was \$5,350,000; the industry employed a capital of over \$8,000,000, and 2,360 wage earners at a daily wage of \$1.00 per workman. All kinds of agricultural implements are

made here, corn-planters, grain-drills, cultivators, harrows, harvesters, self-binders, hay-loaders, hay-rakes, hay-tedders, mowers, reapers, and corn-shellors. In the factories producing agricultural implements, engine and factory supplies, very few women are employed except as clerks and stenographers in the offices.

Many women are employed in the large publishing houses, of which Springfield has many, ranking 28th city in the country in the output of publishers' and printers' material.

There are many causes of the success of Springfield in manufacturing enterprises. One manufacturer thinks that the chief cause is co-operation. "In the early days the manufacturers were in frequent consultation with one another, helping one another by advice and in a financial way. Every traveling salesman sent out by one factory recommended all the others, and every buyer visiting one shop had to visit all the others." Another present cause is the energy and push of the Commercial Club of the city. Employers and employes are on better terms than in most cities. One manufacturer says: "Our largest employers and richest men have grown up from very modest beginnings and their employes have grown up with them; a large number of our present manufacturers began as workmen themselves. Very few cases of special trouble have ever occurred."

The majority of workmen, even in labor unions, are satisfied with the wages and on good terms with their employers. Some labor unions have sought to prevent non-union men from working, but this agitation is due more to the efforts of one or two walking delegates than to the desire of the rank and file of the unions. This freedom from labor troubles is largely attributable to the preponderance of the old native stock; and to the fact that the great body of German and Irish stock has been in the city for more than twenty years. The average laborer has a comfortable home, well furnished, and possessing not only the necessities, but also many of the luxuries of life.

The economic classes in the rural districts are not divided by any social cleavage; employer and employe are absolutely on the same social plane. There are not a dozen families in the country districts where even color makes any difference between employes in the field or at the employer's table. We do not mean to say that there are any social relations between white

and colored in any other way except as employer and employee. Possibly the reason for this tolerance of the negro is that the country generally contains the better class of colored laborers.

In the city there is a widening cleavage of the population along economic and social lines; and yet Springfield possesses few wealthy people. There is a great body of well-to-do professional men, merchants, and clerks. The greater part of the population consists of mechanics. One is inclined to the opinion that the social divisions are attributable to a bad training of the younger generation of the fairly well-to-do classes on the subject of manual labor, and to false ideas concerning wealth. These class distinctions creep out in many social clubs, especially among the women. There seems to be a growing tendency to class distinctions in the churches. The churches are largely made up of the merchant and manufacturing class and a few skilled workmen. The writer is not able to judge how many of the laborers are Protestants, but very few of them are attendants on Protestant churches. Probably the most noticeable division among the workers is that of color. White men sometimes sit in the most uncomfortable seats in the street car rather than sit with a colored workman. This tendency has been noticed by many. There are few skilled laborers among the colored, and there are very few professional men among them. One or two are mail carriers and one or two are clerks in the county buildings. There are a few negro merchants. The writer knows of none outside the grocery business and restaurant keepers. The grocery stores are very small and bear evidence that they are not extensively patronized by the colored population. There are many negro barbers, hackmen and teamsters.

The student of the Sandy Springs negroes says that domestic service is one of the sources of the growing race alienation. As far as our observation has gone, this is true also of Springfield. Negro women seem to chafe at steady employment as servants.

The prejudice against the negro crops out once in a while in the economic life, as when recently a druggist refused to sell a glass of soda water to a colored man, who happened to be an instructor in Wilberforce College.

Section 2. Cultural

The Lutherans have a college in Springfield which has grown from an institution of 126 students in 1850 to 500 in 1903. There are two strong business colleges and several other private schools. Until 1850 there were none but subscription schools in the city. In the rural districts until 1891 the school district was supreme; it could choose its own teacher, determine his salary and form the course of study. In 1891 the state established township boards, and there is now township supervision of schools throughout Ohio.

Bethel township has had a strong high-school for nearly thirty years, and has had a great influence in making that township probably the most progressive in the whole county. Before the introduction of local township high-schools, many of the children attended the city high-school; now nearly all of the townships have high-schools.

In 1901 there were 102 township districts and 20 separate incorporated districts in the whole county. In the township districts there were 134 rooms and in the separate districts 174 rooms. There were 134 teachers in the township schools and 180 in the incorporated places. The wages of the teachers are an index of the attitude of a community toward education. During the past year it has been difficult to obtain teachers for the country schools at the wages offered. One township superintendent said that many men left positions as teachers to become motormen and conductors on the street railways in Springfield and Dayton, since there was more money in such work than in school teaching. Wages have increased very slightly in twenty-five years. In 1880 the average salary in the township schools was \$41 per month for men and \$33 for women. In 1890 the average wages of men had increased to \$48 and of women to \$41 per month.

By 1901, men's wages had fallen to \$46, and women's had risen to \$44. In the incorporated districts in 1901 the average of men's wages in the elementary schools was \$71 per month and of women's wages \$42. This is less than either men or women received in 1890 or 1880. In the incorporated high-

schools men's wages fell from \$102 in 1890 to \$96 in 1901; and women's wages from \$70 in 1890 to \$53 in 1901. Probably these wage changes have been due, not to the cutting of the wages of old teachers, but to the hiring of new teachers at a lower wage.

During the past 26 years the township schools have been in session 34 weeks of each year and the separate schools an average of 36 weeks. In general the country high-schools are open from four to eight weeks less time than the primary schools. In 1901 the school enumeration in the county was 15,983, an increase of 9.3 per cent. over 1890. The total school enrollment in the county, however, is increasing at a fairly rapid rate. In 1901 72 per cent. of the enumeration was enrolled. From 1880 to 1890 the enrollment increased 32 per cent., while the school population increased just one-half as much; and from 1890 to 1901 the enrollment increased 9.5 per cent. and the enumeration 9.3 per cent. In 1901 the boys enrolled numbered very little less than half the total enrollment, an increase of 30.7 per cent. since 1880; in the same time the enrollment of girls increased 32.6 per cent.

In the township schools the enrollment of boys has decreased since 1880; the decrease between 1890 and 1901 was 10 per cent. The enrollment of the girls decreased 7 per cent. between 1890 and 1901. The enumeration in the townships is 5,000 and the enrollment 79 per cent. of this number. In every township there are fewer youth enrolled than twenty or even ten years ago. This is another result due to the movement of the younger population of the married and unmarried to the city; and in part due to the removal from township to separate school districts.

In the separate districts the number of boys enrolled is double that of 1880, and 20 per cent. greater than in 1890. The number of girls enrolled is more than double the number in 1880, and 30 per cent. greater than in 1890.

The per cent. of daily attendance on total enrollment shows a constant increase, rising in the townships from 50 in 1880 to 69 in 1901; and in the separate districts from 76 to 82.

The attitude of the people toward secondary education is further shown by the high-school enrollment. The enrollment

in the township high-schools is steadily increasing. There were only 21 pupils in the township high-schools in 1880 and 135 in 1901. This does not represent the number in the townships, however, who were receiving high-school education, for many are enrolled in the city and town high-schools. The number of boys in the township high-schools has increased from 12 in 1880 to 70 in 1901; and of girls from 9 to 65 in the same time. In the separate districts in the same period the number of boys increased from 107 to 307 and of girls from 143 to 467.

The school census of 1901 presents some interesting data concerning the enumeration at different ages. In the total enumeration 28.3 per cent. were over 16; 14.1 per cent. were between 14 and 16; 42.3 per cent. between 8 and 14; and the remainder, 15.3 per cent., under eight. This, by the way, would certainly make at least an average of over 900 births annually in the county for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, and is another proof of the inaccuracy of the county birth records.

In Springfield the school enumeration has more than doubled since 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 the increase was 13.7 per cent., while the general population increased 19.9 per cent. In 1902 the enumeration was 10,619, of whom the boys were 50.3 per cent. The per cent. of enrollment in public schools on enumeration has been as follows: 1876, 49.7 per cent.; 1880, 54.6 per cent.; 1890, 60.2 per cent.; and in 1900 65 per cent. In 1900, 12.2 per cent. were in Roman Catholic schools and 2.2 per cent. in other private schools. In all, 79.7 per cent. were in schools of some kind, and 84.1 per cent. of all between 6 and 16 were enrolled in the public schools.

There were 817 colored pupils in the public schools, or 12.1 per cent. of the enrollment. Not quite so great a proportion of the colored population is in school as the proportion of the whites. Apropos of the current discussion of the race problem, it is interesting to note the number of colored youth in the different grades of the public schools. In 1900 just 55.7 per cent. of the total colored enrollment was found in the first four primary grades. The proportion of whites is 51.6 per cent. Of the colored, 25.1 per cent. were in the first two grammar grades; of the whites 21.9 per cent. This means that 80.8 per cent. of the colored and 73.5 per cent. of the white pupils were found in the

first six grades. In the last two grammar grades were found 11.9 per cent. of the colored and 14.8 per cent. of the whites. The remainder, 7.3 per cent. of the colored and 11.1 per cent. of the whites, were in high-school. Forty-six per cent. of both colored and white pupils in high-school were in the first year; and less than half of one per cent. of the total colored enrollment and 1.6 per cent. of the white enrollment were in the graduating class.

Nearly one-third of the total enrollment was found to be between five and nine years of age; 51.6 per cent. between 10 and 14 years; 15.6 per cent. between 15 and 20 years. Nearly 91 per cent. of all between 10 and 14 years, and 91 per cent. between 15 and 20 years were white. The number of foreign whites is very small, fewer than 50 in all; 71.8 per cent. of the whites were native whites of native parents.

It is our belief that one reason why colored children do not enter high-school is, as one boy expressed it: "Because in Springfield I can get no better work to do even if I have more education." Many of the colored graduates leave Springfield, some going to Wilberforce College and others going South to teach in colored schools. It cannot be denied that the educated negro has little chance in Springfield to do much else than unskilled labor.

Springfield has always been interested in libraries, as is proven by the efforts made from the earliest days to establish one. In 1850 there were three small libraries with an aggregate of 3,800 volumes. One of these was public. In 1891 Benjamin Warder gave a fine building to the city for library purposes. There are now about 20,000 volumes in the city library. During the past year there have been about 5,600 card holders; it is not possible to find the number who use the reading room daily. The circulation of books was 74,177 in 1903, an increase of about 5,000 over 1900, and yet over 1,400 less than in 1897. The circulation of non-juvenile books in 1903 was 22.7 per cent. of all. About 55.3 per cent. were works of fiction, 3.3 per cent. history, 3.7 per cent. literature, 3.3 per cent. travel, 2.6 per cent. biography, and the remainder scattering.

(a) ILLITERACY

In the rural districts there is a very small percentage of actual illiteracy. Among the native whites over 21 years of age in 1900 less than 4 per cent. were illiterate. A little more than 19 per cent. of the rural colored males over 21 years were illiterate. In the city a very small per cent. of the inhabitants under 21 were illiterate; only 55 males under 21 in 1890, and but half that number in 1900. Of all the males in Springfield over 21 (11,780) 8,640 were native whites; 1.5 per cent. of these were illiterate. The foreign born numbered 1,492, with 10 per cent. illiterate; 16 per cent. of aliens, 1 per cent. of the native whites of native parents, and a little more than 1 per cent. of the native whites of foreign parents were illiterate.

There were 1,111 negroes in the city over 21 years in 1900; one-fifth of them were illiterate. This great proportion is due to the great number of recent immigrants from the South. A trifle over 3 per cent. of the total city population in 1900 were classed as illiterate; 2.7 per cent. of the males and 3.5 per cent. of the females. One-sixth of all male and one-eighth of all female illiterates were between the ages of 20 to 24; 43 per cent. of the males and 38 per cent. of the females were from 35 to 54 years of age. In each class there is a great decrease in number since 1890.

Section 3. Vitality Classes

We have already spoken of the birth and death rates; the statistics of births and deaths do not admit of such comparison as will give any idea as to the relative number of births and deaths in the different elements of the social population. From the death records we learn that the chief causes of death are consumption, typhoid fever, cancer, paralysis, heart disease, pneumonia and Bright's disease. Notwithstanding the increase in population, especially in the city, and the unsanitary conditions of the city, there are relatively fewer deaths from typhoid than twenty years ago. Consumption has decreased relatively during the past twenty years. Heart disease (a name loosely used by assessors and physicians too) has increased very greatly. Deaths from pneumonia also have increased. In 1903 the deaths from con-

sumption were more than ten per cent. of the total number of deaths; while those due to pneumonia were slightly less than ten per cent. In 1890 the proportions were 14 and 2 per cent. respectively. Bright's disease seems to be increasing also, judging from the increased number of deaths from that cause.

In the city in 1901, 3.24 per cent. of all deaths were due to typhoid, 11.24 per cent. to consumption, 3.43 per cent. to cancer, 8.19 per cent. to cerebral congestion and hemorrhage, 3.81 per cent. to organic heart disease, 6.67 per cent. to Bright's disease, 10.29 per cent. to senile debility, 4.57 per cent. to suicide, 4.57 per cent. to accident, and the remainder scattering. This would mean the following death rates per 1,000: Consumption, 1.54; cerebral congestion, 1.124; pneumonia, 1.28; organic heart disease, 1.072; Bright's disease, .915; senile debility, 1.412.

Section 4. Defective Classes

In the whole of Clark County in 1890, according to the United States census, there were 38 persons who were totally blind, or 7.3 per 10,000; 147 were partially or totally blind, a rate of 28 per 10,000. There were 50 deaf and dumb persons, a rate of 9.5 per 10,000, and 149 were deaf only, or 28 per 10,000.

There were 104 feeble-minded persons, or 19.7 per 10,000. Of the feeble-minded 54 were white and 50 colored, a rate respectively of 11.3 and 107.7 per 10,000; 62 were male and 42 were female, a rate of 23.5 and 16.2 respectively. There were 117 insane, or a rate of 22.3 per 10,000; 69 were males and 48 females, a rate of 26.2 and 19.2 respectively. The Clark County records are defective as regards the statistics of insane and epileptic. In very few years has there been any separate record of whites and negroes. The number of insane and epileptic sent to the asylums each year varies greatly. In 1879 the rate per 10,000 was 2.6; in 1880, 4.3; the average between 1880 and 1890 exactly 6; and the annual average between 1890 and 1900 was 5.8. The year 1902 furnished the exceptional rate of 12, which dropped again to 3.8 in 1903. The relative numbers of male and female insane show no especial correlation in rates. In general the number of females is only half as large as that of the males.

If the statistics are accurate and if we do not reckon the year 1902, insanity has made no increase during the past six years.

Section 5. Morality and Socialty Classes

It is difficult if not impossible to determine the numbers in the different morality classes from statistics. Some approach to it is possible from the records of the city police courts. It is not possible to make a comparative study of these records, since no summaries are made. The following statistics are taken from the United States Labor Bulletin of September, 1901. In that year 353 arrests were made for drunkenness, 24.3 per cent. of all arrests; 196 were for disturbing the peace; 143 for assault and battery; 145 for vagrancy; 152 for larceny; 448 for other minor offences. There were 143 saloons in the city; this is 3.6 to every 1,000 inhabitants, or one to 282 persons. Outside of the city there are no saloons except in one village.

As is usual in many cities, the worst, if there be a "worst," of these saloons and houses of ill-repute are along the railroad yards. In Springfield since 1874 the region around the Big Four Railroad yards has been known as the "Levee," and has been given over to a swarm of courtesans and criminals; and brothels, gambling dens and saloons abound. It is one of the gathering places for the colored criminals of the country. The city's institutions for the punishment of offenders have been for years an abomination in the sight of all good people. The city has no workhouse, although one is at last being constructed. Offenders have generally been sent to the Dayton workhouse. The culprits awaiting trial in police court have been housed in an old, half-ruined, worthless hulk of a building, deficient and defective in every particular. The sanitary condition of the prison is deplorable. No apartment is reserved for youthful offenders, but they are crowded together in the same room with the hardened criminals to the lasting detriment of their own lives.

In Springfield one of the chief faults of the municipal system has been and is the laxity and discrimination in the enforcement of the law. Many of the municipal ordinances have been shelved for years. The saloon closing ordinances are enforced

intermittently, as are also other ordinances, *e. g.*, those concerning gambling.

It is rather difficult to give statistics of the unsocial classes. The statistics of pauperism are incomplete, for many are cared for as out-of-door poor, from township funds, and these are not reported to the county authorities.

Clark County's pauper class is cared for at the infirmary or poor farm, and the children's home. Happily, political considerations have never entered into the appointment of the officers of the children's home. The officers of the infirmary are elective. The present flourishing condition of the home is due largely to the excellent supervision of the superintendent. All able-bodied parents having children in the home must help to pay for their support. There were in 1903, 64 children in the home, 10 fewer than last year, and 55 were admitted during the year. A great feature of the home is the placing of children in good homes; 26 were thus taken out on trial in 1903 and 36 others were taken by their parents; two were adopted and one was indentured. The greatest number in the home at any one time in 1903 was 72 and the smallest 54. The negroes for ten years have formed a very heavy proportion of the total number. On the whole the management of the home has been successful.

In the earliest years of its history the county farmed out its poor to the lowest bidders. In 1835 a poor farm was established and buildings were erected. In 1875 89 persons were supported in the infirmary at an average cost of 33 cents a day each. This number made a rate of about two per 1,000 of the county population. This number increased to 154 in 1880, an average of 3.6 per 1,000 of the total population. In 1881 the county records began a separate entry of white and colored, and of the total of 165 paupers in that year 127 were white and 38 colored, or a rate of 3.3 and 10.6 per 1,000 respectively. In 1890 the number was 256, of whom 118 were received during the year; 38 of these were colored (15 per cent.). Among the white paupers there were more than twice as many men as women; and among the negro paupers the number was equally divided between the sexes. The number of white paupers averaged 4.6 per 1,000 whites, and of colored 8.2 per 1,000 negroes.

In 1902, 166 whites and 51 negroes were supported, making

a rate of 3.1 and 9.7 per 1,000 respectively. The males among the whites equaled 58.4 per cent. of all whites, and the colored males 60.8 per cent. of all colored.

Pauperism has not made any great increase in the county. Only twice since 1886 has it been greater than in that year. The number admitted yearly to public support varies greatly. The greatest number ever received since 1880 was in 1884, when 274 were admitted. From 1894 the number increased until 1898, since which time it has gradually fallen, and in 1902 there were fewer persons admitted than in any year since 1881. The relative number of colored to white has increased during the past ten years. The number otherwise supported than in the infirmary has been recorded in a few years only, so that the figures that are given are worthless for comparison.

Of those in the almshouses in 1890, 61 per cent. of the males and 68 per cent. of the females, or 64 per cent. of all, were illiterate. In 1902, 67 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of all the women were illiterate, as also were 67 per cent. of all white males, 46 per cent. of white females, 68 per cent. of all colored males and 70 per cent. of all colored females.

The average daily cost of maintaining each pauper has been about 26 cents for several years. In Springfield many of the poor are cared for by the Associated Charities. This association has expended in cash an average of about \$5,000 annually. In addition there have been large donations of food and clothing. The reports of the society vary little from year to year, so that a resume of the last two years will give a clear idea of the character of this work.

During 1902, 530 families, comprising about 1,800 persons, were aided. This makes an average of one to every 22 in the city population, or 4.5 per cent. of the population. About half (255) of these families were composed of married couples and their children; 172 (32 per cent.) were families of widows and 9 per cent. were families of deserted wives.

Of the 1,797 individuals assisted, 576, or 32 per cent., were under 14 years of age; 831, or 46 per cent., were under 20; 384 between 20 and 40; 331 between 40 and 55; and 182 (10 per cent.) between 55 and 70. Forty-one per cent. of the heads of families were native whites, and 48.1 per cent. were colored;

8 per cent. were Irish, 2.5 per cent. German, and 4 per cent. English. Of the individuals aided, 957, or 53.2 per cent., were white and 840, or 46.8 per cent., colored. Estimating the white population at 36,000 and the colored at 5,000, this last statement means that while one white person out of every 37 whites received charity, one out of every six colored persons received help. Of all the heads of families 64.3 per cent. could read and write, while 30 per cent. were wholly illiterate.

The record of causes of poverty brings out the fact already claimed by Rowntree in England, that pauperism generally is not due primarily to drink. More than one-fourth of all cases (26 per cent.) were caused by sickness of the bread-winner or his family; 23.7 per cent. by insufficient earnings; 14.8 per cent. by lack of employment; 10.5 per cent. by lack of male support; 11.3 per cent. by old age; 7.3 per cent. by shiftlessness; 2.5 per cent. by accident, and the remainder by various causes. The superintendent of charities seeks to make a careful canvass of all cases and to discourage promiscuous charity. For a time a part of the plan was a system of loans, but it has been abused to a great extent. Every effort is being put forth to help the poor to help themselves.

Section 6. The Desocialized

The jail statistics of the county vary considerably. In 1875 there were 187 persons in the jail at different times; and in 1901 there were 330, fewer than in any one year since 1893. These numbers would make a rate of one to each 200 in population in 1875 and one to every 182 in 1901. The greatest number in any one year was 499 in 1894 or one to every 112 in the population.

Of the 330 prisoners in 1901, 38 per cent. were natives of Ohio, a much smaller proportion than in any previous year since 1875; 60 per cent. were native of other portions of the United States, and 2 per cent. were foreign born. The number of foreign born has never been very great for the majority of the years since 1875; the highest percentages have been 15 in 1886, and again in 1896. The number under age was never reported before 1889. The proportion in 1901 was 22.5 per cent. The proportions

of white and colored prisoners have varied greatly. In 1875, 93 per cent. were white, in 1880, 66 per cent., in 1885, 72 per cent., in 1890, 58 per cent., and in 1901, 62.5 per cent. The relative number of colored criminals has been larger than that of whites, *e. g.*, in 1880 there was one white criminal to every 461 white persons in the population, and one colored criminal to every 84 colored persons. In 1895 the proportion was one to 203 of the whites and one to every 29 of the colored. In 1901 there was one white criminal to every 250 white persons and one colored criminal to every 47 in the colored population in the county.

In 1901, 92 per cent. of the prisoners were male and 8 per cent. female; there were fewer females than in any year since 1887. In 1901, 9 per cent. of the total number were wholly illiterate and only one person had a higher education. The average cost of keeping the prisoners was 45 cents each per diem and has not varied for many years.

*Section 7. Conclusion**

In the chapter on the Social Mind, we have already summed up the mental and moral characteristics of both the rural and the urban population. It is not necessary, therefore, to repeat what has been said in that chapter; nevertheless, we may here emphasize many of the more important conclusions toward which our study has led us.

Our study has revealed to us a rural community, growing very slowly in population, practically homogeneous, and in which the process of social selection is rapidly going on. One of the most striking and important phenomena disclosed in a study of the rural population is the decrease in the number of those who own farms, and other rural homes. The tendency toward tenant farming is not as yet general, but it is growing in certain portions of the county; and wherever this sort of farming has been introduced, there has been a deterioration in the tenant class. There seems to be a marked difference between the old conditions of tenantry, where the tenant had an opportunity to become the owner of the property, and modern conditions of high and often unfair

* Written in April, 1904.

rents, which discourage the tenant from any attempt toward bettering his condition. In Clark County, however, in most of the townships, the farms are still tenanted by their owners; but this threatens to be one of the most serious problems for the rural population to solve.

The exclusively rural population is still largely influenced by the ideas and ideals of the earlier and more austere inhabitants. One may find everywhere that old-fashioned respect and reverence for law, order, and justice which has been the mainstay of the American civil and political structure.

I do not believe that the problem of the rural community, however, is that of the farming class. Rather it is that of the little villages and hamlets which are slowly but surely suffering a decline in moral tone and vigor. Their ideas are more narrow, and their ideals decidedly lower than those of the purely rural population. What the movement from the city to country, brought about by the introduction of the interurban trolley, will be able to do for these villages is an interesting question and will repay further investigation. One of the noticeable features of the growth of the city is the relatively greater increase of the native whites of native parents. One is astonished also at the great increase of colored males, and also at the great decrease of the foreign born, and the movement from the city of the native whites of foreign parents. The immigration of colored males into Springfield is very great; four-fifths of the total increase of this class since 1890 is owing to this cause. This increase is especially noticeable in comparison with the white males, among whom only about forty per cent. of the increase is owing to immigration. It is a fair inference that if there were no negro immigrants into the city, there would be a constant relative decrease in that population element. As it is, one of the chief problems of this city is that of race.

Another phenomenon not readily explained is the great and increasing number of divorces, the great majority of which are brought by residents of the city. At present there is no means of knowing the relation of divorces to the different elements of the population, or to the economic or religious classes. Certainly the number of divorces indicates very low ideals in regard to the sanctity of marriage and of family ties.

In our study we have had revealed again and again the fact that the social ideal of this community is the economic. In this particular, however, this city is probably not unlike the majority of American cities. There seems to be no abiding desire for aught else than that which will serve to bring about immediate material well-being. This, as shown in another place, is revealed by the attitude of the people on questions of religion and education.

Since writing the body of this study, an event has occurred which well illustrates the character of the community as viewed from the moral and social standpoints. I refer to the riots which occurred in the early part of March (1904), at which time a mob was formed and on one night lynched a negro who had murdered a white policeman the day before. The next night the same mob again assembled and burned the "Levee," the city's notorious district, where were located many negro brothels. The presence of the state militia was necessary to restore quiet. The mob was headed by the rougher element of the city, although in the ranks there were said to have been many generally quiet and respectable workingmen. Such were the leaders who were determined "to uphold the majesty of the law." Nevertheless, in the next few days, immediately after the mob's work, it was difficult to find many persons who wholly discountenanced the illegal proceedings. The universal excuse given in justification of the mob's action was the failure of the courts to perform their proper duties in dispensing justice. Clark County has never sentenced any criminal to death, and it has been a common remark that it would be impossible to find any criminal guilty of murder in the first degree. There is an element of justice also in the criticism that the city police court has been for a long time a travesty on justice; but few people placed the blame for this condition where it belonged, namely, with themselves. These same conditions were present a year ago, and yet the people voted last spring for the continuance of just such conditions. While the city was still under martial law the police authorities, influenced by the spasm of reform sweeping over the city, cleared out various negro "dens" and brothels in places which the mob had threatened to burn. Judging from the attitude of the people at that time,

one would have thought that at last a first lesson in civic righteousness had been thoroughly learned, and yet after the passing of only one month since the nights of violence, some of these saloons have been granted licenses to resume business, and no comments have been made, save by one newspaper which in a recent editorial rebukes the people for their lukewarmness in reform. I do not mean to say that there are none who condemn such acts as those of the mob, for there are many who are outspoken for reform. The county prosecutor has been very active in seeking to bring the leaders of the mob to justice, and several true bills have been returned by the grand jury, but public sentiment does not seem to be with the prosecutor to any great degree. As has been said before, civic pride has scarcely yet risen above pride in material surroundings. I do not mean to say that all the people belong to the lowest sociality class; but that the mode, the prevailing number, are still narrow in sentiments and opinions, and individualistic to a high degree. They are quick to feel, good-hearted, ready to sympathize and to help, but they lack that broader sympathy which results in the individual becoming completely socialized.

On the other hand, the number in the higher sociality classes is surely growing. For example, the Brannock Local Option Bill, at present before the Ohio legislature, meets with growing favor here. Another example of a growing interest in higher things is in the series of university extension lectures on municipal affairs which were largely attended. One cannot believe that conditions here are much, if any, worse than in the average American city; nevertheless, the growth of broader ideas and higher ideals of society and the social welfare is painfully slow. Indeed it is a far cry yet to the time when this people shall say with the ghost of Marley, "My business? My business is humanity."

VITA

The writer was born in Springfield, Ohio, February 7, 1872. He received his primary education in the public schools of that city; entered Wittenberg College in 1889, and was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1893. The academic year 1895-96 was spent in the Yale Divinity School. Since 1897 he has been an instructor in the department of Civics and Economics in the Springfield, Ohio, High-school. His graduate work was done in Wittenberg College 1899-1901, where he received the Ph. D. degree; and in Columbia University 1902-1903, in the department of Sociology, Economics and American History.

